BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

[...] SATURDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2393.

...MBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

...THURSDAY, the 11th of Dec. 1834.
The Amateurs will have the honor to perform,
...FAREWELL TO THE HON'BLE Mr. NEWNHAM,
...Admired Musical Drama, of
...MANNERING,"
...ey's Prophesy.
...the following Sce-

...T KIPPLE-
...
...the
...WOOD-
...APE
...arling."
..." Be Mine
...NDCAPE AND

Song—" Draw ... word Scotland."
Duet " Without a Companion what's life but a heath."

SCENE 3RD—A WILD ROMANTIC LANDSCAPE WITH A GIPSEY ENCAMPMENT.
Glee " The Chough and Crow."
Air—Oh! hark thee, young Henry."
Song—" Follow him nor fearful deem."

SCENE 5TH—A DELL, WITH A VIEW OF THE OFFING AND TOWER OF DERNCLEUGH
Song and Chorus—" Now fill the glass and let it pass,"
And a *Scotch Dance.*
Act 3rd.

SCENE 1ST—THE SEA SHORE AND DISTANT VIEW OF ELLANGOWAN
SCENE 3RD—THE CAVERN NEAR THE TOWER OF DERNCLEUGH, WHERE THE PROPHECY IS FULFILLED.
Finale and Chorus—" Oh let your hands assure the youth."

After which,—*for the second time here,*
The highly Laughable Serio-Comic-Bombastic, Operatic—Tragic—Burlesque, called
" DOCTOR BOLUS."
In which will be sung, numerous Comic Songs, Catches and Glees;
The whole to conclude with a *Farewell Address.*

Boxes.....	6	Upper Boxes.....	3
Pit.....	4	Gallery.....	2

SECOND BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

THE half yearly Subscription to the above institution, falls due at our office on the 1st Proximo.

W. NICOL, and CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th December, 1834.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, have been filed by the several persons aftername , all now prisoners in the Gaol of Bombay, and that they have also filed assignments of their Estate and Effects in my Office, vizt :—

Patell BAICHER PRANDASS, formerly residing in Dhackjee's Chawl, near the Gunnah Warry, without the Fort of Bombay.

STEPHEN JOHN CROSS, formerly residing in small Colabah, without the fort of Bombay.

SHOTOOBHOY MOORAD KHAN, formerly residing at Bhendy Bazar, near the Green market, without the Fort of Bombay.

D. B. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 5th day of December, 1834.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland,* at 30 days sight, on THOMAS COUTTS and CO. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. per Bombay Rupee, until further notice, and from parties at Outstations. Remittances on Civil or Military pay offices of Bombay will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART and CO.
Bombay, 6th December, 1834.

A CARD.

MR. HENRY FAWCETT, and MR. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON, have been this day admitted Partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON AND CO.
Bombay, 6th Dec. 1834.

TO BE LET—An upper roomed large House, situated at Mazagon, lately occupied by W. C. Bruce, Esq., entry immediately. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his Office, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 5th Dec., 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of Patell BHUGWANDASS MEETHA, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to Vowe NUNDCOOVERVOWE, the lawful Widow and Relict of the Testator, the Executrix named in and appointed by the said Will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th day of December, 1834.

J. P. LARKINS,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર

મરનાર • પટેલ • ભગવાંનદાશ • મીઠા • શ્રી • મુમબઇનો • કીનકુ • રહેવાશી • હતો • તેનાં • કેલાં વીલ • અથવા • વશીએતનામાંનો • અખતીઆર લેવા • શાહૂ • શ્રી • મુમબઇની • જુદીકેટરની • શુપરીમ • કોરટનો • વકુ • નંનદકુવરવહુ • તે • એ મરનાર • ની • ખરી • વીધવા • તથા • એ • બાબનુ • નામ • વીલમાં • દાખલ • કરી • વકીલાટણ • હેરવી છે • તેને • અરજ • કીધીછે • જે • મહને • મલે — એ વાશતે • શરવે • લોકો • જે કોઇ • એનાં • ભાભશ તા • હોએ • તેનાંઓને • જાહેર • થાએ — તા • ૪ ડી • દીજંબર ૧૮૩૪ ❀

જે — પી — લારકીનશા
વકીલ .

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of JUGGONNATH GUNPUTJEE HINDOO, late of Bombay, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of the above named JUGGONNATH GUNPUTJEE, deceased, may be granted to SUCCARAM GUNPUTJEE, the lawful Brother of the said JUGGONNATH GUNPUTJEE, deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of Nov. 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

ज्याहीर खबर

इक्जीक्यो ईस्टीकाल सैद
मुंबईकर हींदुकैलासवासो
जगननाथ गणपतजीचे वि
त वीशईबाबद

हेच कैलासवासो जगननाथ गणपत जीचे सर्व वीतवीषयाचा आकत्यार घ्यावयाकरितां मुंबई जुडीकेटरचे सु प्राम कोउतांत हेच कैलासवासो जग नणाथ गणपतजीचा सखा बंदु सखा राम गणपतजी त्याणें आर्ज केला आ हे को आलास द्यावें याबाबद जे को णी समंद ठेवीत आसतोल त्यास शृत व्हावें तारीख २७ नवेंमबर सन १८३४

सो. ये. वेस्ट
वकील

MRS. E. L. BENNETT begs to inform the Ladies of the Presidency, that she has removed to No. 11, Forbes Street, within the Fort, where she will be happy to receive any orders for Cleaning Bonnets, &c.
Forbes Street, 29th November, 1834.

ON Wednesday next, the 10th Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by public auction, at his Residence, near " Gwalior Tank," on the road leading to Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture and property of Colonel GOODFELLOW, Chief Engineer, returning to Europe: the same comprizes, Chairs, Tables, Couches, Sideboard, Hanging Lamps, Wallshades, Skreens, Punkahs, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Cooking Utensils, a variety of Plants, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

An Open Carriage with Spare Wheels, a Shigrampo, and a pair of Horses, Spare Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Further particulars will appear in catalogues, and the property will be on view, from 10 A. M., on Monday the 8th inst.

Nesbit Lane, 6th December, 1834.

PAINTING OF THE HON'BLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co., finding it difficult to dispose of the above valuable work of Art, for the sum put upon it by the Artist, are induced to put the same up in a Raffle of sixty Members, at thirty Rupees each, to which plan several names have been already subscribed.

The painting thus offered to the public is allowed to be a most striking likeness of the distinguished individual whom it is intended to represent.

A List of subscribers lies for signature at the rooms of the Advertizers.

NOTICE.

ON Friday, the 19th of December, instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO., will submit for public sale—The household furniture and property of Alexander FERRIER, Esq., at his residence Tar. Deo, near the junction of the Race-course and Breach Candy road.

Further particulars will appear in Catalogues, and in future advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A VERY neat and light English built Barouchette, painted dark green, picked out black, and lined with light dark cloth; parted with only on account of the owner quitting the country. For particulars apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR SALE.

A high caste " Nujdee" Arab, color'd Grey, height 14-3 up. 4½ year old, has been used as a charger, or parade Horse. Price Rupees one thousand.

ALSO,

A Stylish Grey Arab, rising 14-1; fine temper and action—price five hundred Rupees.

The above are the property of Major LEIGHTON, proceeding to England. For pedigree and further particulars, apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

EUROPE CORDAGE

FOR sale—An assortment of Europe Cordage of best Russian Hemp, from 4½ to 1 inch in thickness—at 14 Rupees per cwt. Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR SALE—A few Pipes of Superior London Particular Madeira Wine, from Messrs. Scott Loughnan and Penfold, imported to the express order of a first rate judge of the article. The above may be depended upon as being of very superior quality Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

H. A. CANNON, Music Seller, begs to direct the attention of the public to a choice investment of the latest and most popular music, &c. received from one of the first houses in London, per *Lady Raffles,* and now exposed for sale at his rooms, in Church Lane, of which the following is a brief detail:—

MUSIC.

Violin Solos and duets—Violin and Piano—Flute and Piano—Flute Solos, Duets and Trios (amongst which a are few of the compositions of T. Buchér the eminent Flutist of the day) Piano and Flute—English and Italian Songs—ditto, for Guitar—Books of Instructions, &c. &c.

SUNDRIES.

Superior Toned 8 keyd Ebony and Cocoa Flutes, with additional Patent sliding tops, by Rudall and Rose—eight keyd Ebony, Cocoa, and Boxwood Flutes, by Wylde—Fresh Roman Violin and Guitar strings—Sets of Piano do. Ebony and Boxwood Violin Pegs and Tailpieces—Bridges, Mutes, and Boxes of Rosin for do. Piano tuning hammers and forks.—Ruled paper of sizes—Bassoon and Clarionet Reeds, &c.

Fiano Portes tuned and repaired with the greatest exactness on moderate terms, and musical instruments received for sale on commission.

Bombay, 6th December, 1834.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome Bay English Gelding, ht. 15-3, a steady charger.

A Gray Arab Horse with Buggy and Harness—price Rupees 400.

A Bay Arab Horse, rising 7 years, remarkably gentle; has been ridden by a Lady. Price Rupees 500.

A Bullock Shigram with or without Bullocks.

A serviceable Black Shigram Horse.

For particulars, apply to YATES, AND CO.

NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY next, the 11th December, YATES AND CO, will sell by public Auction, a quantity of Oilman's Stores of various descriptions; a variety of woolens of different colors, Buggy and hunting Whips. Further particulars in next Tuesday's Courier.

Meadow Street, 6th December, 1834.

MESS STORES.

YATES AND CO., have received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of prime Mess Stores, which they warrant as to quality, and at very reduced prices.

N. B. Ships supplied with every description of Stores, Provisions, stock, &c. &c.

Meadow Street, Dec. 6.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Travancore Government Cardamoms, expiring with the present season, the Undersigned is authorized to receive Tenders for the ensuing crop, until the 1st January, 1835.

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually; the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per candy—They will be packed in Mat Robbins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th of May.

A deposit of Rs 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,
Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.
TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.
Alleppey, 24th Sept., 1834.

જાહેર • ખબર

શ્રી • તરાવેનકોરની • શરકારની • એલચીનુ • કંતરાકટ • કાલની • મોશમનુ • પુરૂ • થશે • તેથી • કેહલ • શકી • કરનારને • શતાકે • તે • કુપરથી • નવી મોશમની • પેદાએશની • એલચી • વીશે • પરપોજ લો • તારીખ ૧ લી • જાંનીવારી • શંને ૧૮૩૫ શુધી • લેશે ❀

એ • માલનો • જથો • કમેશાંનાં • શરેશતા • પર માંણે ૧૫૦ તથા ૨૦૦ ખાંડીની • એવરેજ • એ ટલે • શરાશરી • કુતરેકે • તે • દર • એક • ખાંડી • અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની • ગણવી ❀

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આવતા • કેબરવારી • મકીનાંથી • જકાડો • કુ પરથી • એલચીઓ • હતારવા • માંડશે • તે • તારીખ ૧૫ મી • મેએ • મકીનાંનીએ • બધી • રાશ • આ પેઆમો • આવશે ❀

જેનુ • પરપોજલ • કબુલ • થશે • તે • ઘણીએ • ૩ પીઆ ૨૫૦૦૦ અનામત • રાખવા • તથા • માલ તારીખ ૧૫ મી • મેએને • દીને • શરકારની • વ ખારોમોથી • નકી • કુચકી • લઇજશેતો • તે • અના મત • રૂપીઆ • ચુકેતારીમો • જશે • તથા • કંતરા કટ • રદ • તથા • બાતેલ • થશે ❀

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જે — કાલડીકોટ
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શ્રી • તરાવેનકોરનુ • વેપાર • ખાતુ
આલપજ • તારીખ ૧૫ મી • શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

NOTICE.—NUSSERVANJEE ARDASEER Bhanjah, having contracted to sell his garden with all the Trees and Plants, a small temporary Bungalow and 2 Wells therein, situate in Nagaó (between Parell and Matoonga) all persons concerned in the said estate by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are to prefer their claims, within 14 days, from the date hereof, to Mr. JOHN HAMPTON, in the Secretary's office, after which no claim whatever will be admitted.—Bombay, 6th December, 1834.

FOR SALE—No. 16, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rupees 3.

JUST PUBLISHED, and ready for sale at the Courier Office.—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the next year, shewing, the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK, for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

FOR Sale—At the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL, and Co. Bank of England Notes of £50, at Rs, 11 per £.

Rampart Row, 6th Dec., 1834.

FOR SALE—A few Bundles of 2d and 3d Violin Strings; also a few sets of Spanish Guitar strings, may be had on applying to DINSHAW DADABHOY, in Ash Lane, Fort.—*Bombay, 6th December*, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry, in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.
Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.
Brandy, Rs. 3 per gallon.
Old Tom, at Rs. 10 per Gallon, or Rs. 25 per doz.
Hollands, at Rs. 2 per gallon.
Champaign, at Rupees 50 per doz.
Hock, at Rupees 25 per ditto.

6th Dec., 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth..... Rs. 25 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints..... " 14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be konwn on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY, OF 1835.

FOR sale—A few Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery. Apply to BYRAMJEE NUSSERVANJEE DATRA, at the office of Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co. at the following rates, viz.

Whole Tickets, at Rupees.....		140.
Half.... ditto..	"	70.
Quarter.. ditto..	"	35.
One eighth, ditto.	"	17 ½.

Terms—*Cash.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

RAMJEE CHATOOR has contracted with VEERZCOONVERBOYE and NURROTUMDASS TREECUMDASS, the widow and son of Treecumdass Lalldass Bhunsally, to Mortgage a CHAWL or RANGE of 7 apartments and two HOUSES, adjoining thereto, situated at the corner of first Bhoyewadda, without the Town Walls, opposite to the Temple of Punch Mookhee Hunman, at Bhooleshwar, if any person or persons have any claims or demands by way of Mortgage, inheritable right or otherwises he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to Mr. MORGAN, Attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 5th Dec. 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

રાંમજી ચતુરે ચાલ એકગાલા ૭ નીતથા ધેકર બે એને લગતાં વીરજકુવરબાઇ તથા નરોતમદાશ તરીકમદાશ તે તરીકમદાશ લાલદાશ જતશાલી ની વીદવા તથા છોકરો એકો પાશેથી ગીરવી લેવાનુ શાટુ કીધુંછે તે શ્રી બાકારકોટ પેકેલા લીબડાનાં નાકા કુપર મુલેશવર આગાલ પંચમુખી કનમાંનનાં દેકેરાં ની સ્તંભલેખ એકુપર કરએકગ લોકગ અથવા લોકોનો ગીરવી અથવા વારશો અથવા બીજી કાંઇ રીતનો દાવો અથવા માંગણ પોચતુ કોએતો તેનાં એને જાણ કરેચજે આજથી દીન ૧૪ નીમુદતમે મીશતર મારગીન ધારાનાંવકીલને જકેર કરે—મુદત પકી કોઇનો દાવો કબુલ કરશેનકી—તા૫ મી દીજેમબર ૧૮૩૪

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 6th Dec., 1834.

TO BE LET—The well known airy upper-roomed House, situated in Byculla, and at present in the occupation of *David Greenhill, Esq.* For particulars apply to DHACKJEE DADAJEE, at his Office, in the Fort.

Bombay, 6th. December, 1834.

TO Be Let—A small upper-roomed House in Forbes Street, within the Fort.
Ditto, ditto, in Armenian lane.
Ditto, upper roomed at Foot Belvidere.
Ditto do. next to Mrs. Tadman's Bakery. For particulars, apply to DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at their Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 6th Dec., 1834.

TO BE LET,

THAT commodious House in Rampart Row, lately occupied by JAMES McADAM, Esq. Entry immediately.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co.

FOR PASSAGE TO CLYDE. TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE new Ship WILLIAM NICOL, THOMAS KINCAID, Commander; has been expressly fitted for passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail the latter part of December. Apply to Capt. KINCAID, at the office of Messrs W. NICOL and Co. where plans of the accommodation can be seen.

Rampart Row, 6th December, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak-built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOADER, Commander; will sail from hence in all January. Has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND, AND CO.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1834.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship CLEVELAND, Tons, 400 W. MARLEY, Commander, has a poop and superior accommodations, and will sail, the 1st January next. Apply to Capt. MARLEY, at the office of DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Bombay, 5th December, 1834.

FOR LONDON,

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, 500 Tons, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander: will sail on the 10th Jan., has very superior accommodations, and carries a Surgeon.—For freight and passage, apply to Capt. CLARKSON, at Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co's Office.

Bombay, 5th Dec., 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T. GREEN, Commander; is daily expected here and will be despatched in the course of the following month. Carries a Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., at whose office plans of accommodation may be seen. *Bombay, 6th Dec.*, 1834.

FOR LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE, AND ST. HELENA,

THE first class Teak Ship GILMORE, 550 Tons, H. H. LINDSAY, Commander, has splendid accommodations for passengers; carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched positively on 14th December.

For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply at the office of DUNCAN, GIBB AND CO.

Bombay, 29th November, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY RAFFLES, 650 Tons, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, will sail in all January. This ship has excellent accommodations, having double Galleries, the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 5th Dec., 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine Bombay teak built Ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, of 1468 Tons, lately owned by the Hon'ble Company, C. F HOPKINS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive here in the course of January next, and will be dispatched for the above port in the month of March following, having a Surgeon attached.—Plans of the spacious cabins of this vessel may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 5th December, 1834.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,

THE SWALLOW WILLIAM ADAM, Commander, will leave on the 15th December; for freight or passage, apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 5th Dec., 1834.

FOR LONDON,

THE HERO OF MALOWN, 500 Tons; JAMES SMITH, Commander, carries a Surgeon, and will sail 10th instant, calling on the Coast for Passengers. Apply to Captain SMITH, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER, and CO.

Bombay, 6th December, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA AND MALABAR COAST,

THE fine fast sailing Ship DUKE OF ROXBURGH, 500 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander, will return to Calcutta immediately, touching on the Coast, and will take freight for Cochin, Tellicherry and Aleppee. For passage to Calcutta or Malabar Coast, apply to Captain PETRIE, or Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

DADY'S BUILDINGS, 5*th Dec.*, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 25th Novemb r, 1834.

No. 506 of 1834.—Assistant surgeon W. Jardine is withdrawn from duty in the Indian Navy, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 507.—A division order issued by brigadier general B. Kennett, under date the 18th September last, granting leave to captain D. Forbes, commanding the troops at Veerpoor, to proceed to Domus, on sick certificate, is confirmed.

No. 508.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the appointment of deputy paymaster at Sholapoor, and to direct that the troops at that station be paid on the same principles as those laid dawn in articles 68 at 74. sec. XLIX. pages 442 and 443 of the general military code, regarding the payment of the troops stationed in Cutch.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1834.

No. 509.—Senior surgeon T. P. Weekes is appointed to act as superintending surgeon of the Southern Division of the Deccan, during the absence of superintending surgeon Moyle, on sick certificate.

No. 310.—The following promotion is made:

Regiment of artillery.

Second lieutenant S. F Rowan to be first lieutenant, *vice* Boye, transferred to the invalid establishment.—Date of rank 21st Nov. 1834.

Senior second lieutenant C. R. Dent, to rank from the 21st November 1834, *vice*, Rowan promoted.

No. 511.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant R. H. Wardell, of the 5th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the right wing of that regiment, from the 5th instant.

Ensign J. L Hendley, of the 21st regiment native infantry, to act as staff officer to the right wing of that regiment, from the date of its march from Deesa.

No. 512.—The following appointment is made:—

22d regiment native infantry,

Ensign J. D. Leckie to be adjutant, *vice* Long resigned the situation.—Date of appointment 26th October 1834.

No. 513.—Lieutenant W. G. Duncan, of the 24th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 514.—A brigade order issued by lieutenant colonel Brooks, under date the 12th instant, granting leave to lieutenant D. M. Scobie, 3rd assistant commissary general at Sholapoor, to proceed to Poona, for the benefit of his health, and appointing captain Freeman, of the 2nd or grenadier regiment native infantry, to perform his duties on his responsibility, during his absence, is confirmed; and the leave of absence granted to lieutenant Scobie, on private affairs, by government general orders of the 18th instant, is cancelled.

No. 515.—The leave of absence, on private affairs, granted to lieutenant Kilner, assistant to the inspecting engineer in the Deccan, in general order of the 9th October, No. 422, is extended on the same account, until the 15th proximo.

No. 516.—In consequence of the want of medical officers in Cutch, assistant surgeon Heddle is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the purpose of being employed in that province, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 29th November, 1834.

No. 517.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, para. 16, of a letter No. 67, under date the 22nd June last, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the address of the Government of India, authorizing an extra allowance to the officer commanding the troops in Cutch.

Para. 16.—"In compliance with your recommendation, we authorize the grant of an extra allowance of one hundred and twenty rupees, (Rs. 120) per month, to the commandant of the troops in Cutch."

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th November, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the number of rated captain's clerks in the Indina navy, be fixed at six, from the 11th of June last, from which date Mr. J. C. Ibbs will be borne on the strength as a rated captain's clerk to complete the establishment, in consequence of the appointment of Mr Sutherland to be examiner.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1834.

On the departure of Charles Norris, esquire, chief secretary to government, for Ceylon, under the leave granted him on the 2 st instant, W. H. Wathen esquire, secretary to government in the general and Persian departments, to conduct his duties in the secret and political department, to conduct his duties in the judicial department.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th December, 1834.

Lieut. Robert Wallace, of the 18th regiment native infantry, is appointed to the superintending charge of the Guicowar contingent in the Mahee Caunta, *vice* captain Fawcett.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN, *Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 28th November, 1834.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting sub-collector of Broach, is permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

Bombay Castle, 1st December, 1834.

Mr. W. Stubbs, collector of Kaira, is permitted to proceed, with two of his assistants, on deputation, into the districts, and to remain out till the 1st of June next.

Mr. J. Gordon, 2nd assistant to the collector of Kaira, is to proceed on deputation, into the districts.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December, 1834.

Mr. E. C. Jones, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st instant, to proceed to the presidency, to attend at the ensuing examination.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, to be sub-collector of Bagulcottah.

M. R. C. Money, to be acting sub-collector of Sholapoor.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscr[illegible] the principal collector of [illegible]

Mr. A. Remington, assistan[illegible] nah, is allowed leave of absen[illegible] section XIV. of the absentee regula[illegible] the presidency on urgent private af[illegible]

The leave of absence granted to Mr. [illegible] on the 25th Oct. 1834, is to be considered under section XIV. of the absentee regulation.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th November, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council [illegible] been pleased to grant to Kristnrow Roy Ba[illegible] the native judge of Dharwar, fifteen days' [illegible] sence, from the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 3rd D[illegible]

The Right Honorable the [illegible] been pleased to confi[illegible] tuation of assistant [illegible]

By order of th[illegible]

Fr[illegible] each [illegible] all Ara[illegible] or Sweeps[illegible] 38 Subscri[illegible]

Mr. Da[illegible]
Mr. Carr's [illegible]
Capt. Jameso[illegible]
Mr. Bowen's [illegible]
Mr Brett's, [illegible]
Capt. Upton's [illegible]
Won Handson[illegible]

SECOND RACE.—[illegible] Gold Mohurs each, once round the [illegible]

			St.	lbs.	
Mr. Charleston's	G. A. H.	Magic, carrg.	8	7	1
Capt. Daly's	G. A. H.	Piarce	8	12	12
Capt. Jameson's	G. A. H.	Wild Duck	8	7	
Capt. Clibborn's	G. A. H.	Stick-to it	8	4	

Won by Magic.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Ship Boyne....	14th instant..	London	St. Helena.
"Hero of Malown	10th Ditto ...	Do.....	Uncertain.
"Gilmore....	14th Ditto ...	Do.....	Cape.
"Wm Nicol....	Late in Dec..	Clyde.....	Ditto.
"Malabar....	3d Jan. 1835..	London	Ditto.
"Lady Raffles..	15th do. do..	Do.....	Ditto.
"Marquis of Hastings.....	20th do. do..	Do.....	St. Helena.
"Duke of Roxburgh	.....	Calcutta....	
"Dauntless.....	15th instant..	Liverpool..	Ditto.
"Annandale....	7th to 8th do..	Clyde	Uncertain.

EXCHANGE.

	Sell.	Buy.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	131½	132
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	107½	107½
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	107	107½
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	107 *a*	11
Third five per cent Loan.....	110	110½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	106	106½
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	100	101
Bills at 6 months sight.....	1 | 10	1 | 11
Canton Bills.....	None.	
Spanish dollars per 100	221	221½
Sovereigns each	10¾	11½

HIGH WATER TABLE,—6th DEC. 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday.....	2 18	2 35
Sunday.....	3 01	3 28
Monday.....	3 59	4 31
Tuesday.....	5 10	5 49
Wednesday.....	6 27	7 05
Thursday.....	7 37	8 08
Friday.....	8 34	9 00

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. A. R. Wilson, Brigade Major, from Deesa.
Capt. A. McD. Elder, B. E Regt. from Poona.
Lieut. and Adjt. McIntyre, do. from do.
Major Lighton, 14th Regt. N. I from Belgaum.
Ensign Minton, 11th Regt. N. I from Panwell.
Lieut. and Adjt. W. B. Goodfellow, Engr. Corps from Seroor.
Assist Surg. B. Nicholson, from Cutch.
Lieut. J. E. Faikney, 15th Regt. N. I. from do.
Major R. S. Sutherland, 13th Regt N. I from Dapoolie
Lieut. F. Durack, Staff, from do.
Lieut. H Stockley, Staff, from Ahmedabad.
Lieut. Col. Morgan, 18th Regt. N. I. from Kaira.
Lieut. Preedy, 25th Regt. N. I. from Hursole.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Davidson, 2d Assist. Comy. Genl. to Belgaum.
Major Ottey, 11th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
Assist. Surg J. Keith, from Malabar.
Lieut. J. C. Hartley, 3d Assist. Comy. Genl to Cutch

DOMESTIC OCCURANCE.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 3d inst. the Lady of Lieut. C. R Hogg, Bombay Eur. Regt. of a Daughter

At Sholapore, on the 7th Nov. the Lady of Lieut. Fitzherbert Williams, 2d Grenadier Regt. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On 23d November, Helen, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Brown, Aid de-camp to Brigadier General Kennett.

At Bombay, on the 3d inst., Lucy, the beloved wife of Major J. H. Dunsterville.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Meerutt, on the 30th October, Mrs. R. McAuliff, Horse Artillery, of a Son.—At Meerutt, on Tuesday, the 4th November, the Lady of George Larkins, Esq., Horse Artillery, of a Son.—At Calcutta, on the 7th November, Mrs. Paul Martinelly, of a Daughter. At Calcutta, on the 11th November, the Wife of the late Mr. John Agacy, of a Daughter. At Calcutta, on the 12th November, Mrs. T Palmer, of a Daughter. At Midnapore, on the 12th November, the Wife of Mr. John D. M. Sinaes, of a Son.—At Calcutta, on Friday, the 14th November, the Lady of Charles Oman, Esq., Indigo Planter, of Maddenderry Factory, Jessore, of a Daughter. At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 15th November, in Middleton Row, Chowringhee, the Lady of Captain R. Boileau Pemberton, of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 17th November, Mrs. Antony D'Cruz, late of Allahabad, of a Son. At Masulipatam, on the 24th October, the Lady of J. D. Gleig, Esq., Civil Service, of a Son. At Banda, on the 28th October, the Wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor M. McCarthy, of the Department of Public Works, of a Son. At Lucknow, on the morning of the 7th November, the Lady of Captain E. J Watson, of the 59th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Kurnaul, on the 27th October, by Special License, by the Reverend W. Parish, B. A., An-

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…ant Colonel Rich, Com-
…, to Captain Philip Francis
…ght Cavalry.—At Agra, on
…ovember, at St. George's Church,
…. Parish, L. L. B. Mr. Hugh Gib-
…a Claxton. At Calcutta, on the 14th
…ne Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Deal-
…n Charles Gottolb Knorpp, to Miss Anne
… Calcutta, on the 15th November, at the
… Roman Catholic Church, Mr. A. Mendis, of
…neral Post Office, to Miss Anna Picachy. At
…tta, on the 18th November, by the Reverend T.
…ertson, Mr. Louis Peter Preyre, to Mrs. Isabella
…n Nois.

DEATHS.—At Delhi, on the 9th October, Alfred, the infant Son of Mr. W. Staines, Pensioner, aged 4 months and 3 days. At Calcutta, on the 9th November, Master John James Heritage, Son of Mr. Benjamin Heritage, aged 4 years, 9 months and 20 days. At Calcutta, on the 10th November, Master John Hastie Cock, aged 3 years, 2 months and 5 days. At Calcutta, on the 10th November, Mr. Freeborne, aged 38 years. At Calcutta, on the 12th November, Mr. George Baker, of the Ship *Sir Edward Paget*, aged 30 years. At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 8th November, Mr. Mathew D'Silva, aged 77 years. At Calcutta, on the 10th November, Miss Jane Barnes, aged 18 years. At Calcutta, on the 18th November, Mr. Robert William McCarthy, aged 46 years. At Calcutta, on the 18th November, Captain James Troup, of the *Jessie*, aged 42 years. At Kurnaul, on the 7th November, Harry Faithful Bean, second Son of Lieutenant Chester, aged 6 months. At Calcutta, on the 19th November, Miss Mary Ann Edouards, Daughter of Mr. John Edouards, aged 21 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Palamcottah, on the 15th of November, the Lady of Thomas McClellan, Esq., of the 33d Regiment, of a Son. At Trichnopoly on the morning of Thursday, the 2d October, the Wife of Mr. R. Howard Assistant Surveyor, of a Son. At Hingolee, on Monday, the 6th October, Mrs. C. Pybus, of a Son. At Vizianagrum, on the 10th November, the Wife of Barack Serjeant John Sherrad, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.—At Vizagapatam on the 7th November, Mr. Assistant Apothecary Thomas Draugh, to Miss Margaret MacGuire.

DEATH.—Near the French Rocks, Mysore Country, on the 6th November, Elizabeth Sarah, the Wife of Assistant Surgeon Sinclair, M. D., H. M. 55th Regiment, aged 19 years and 6 months.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5th. Ship Charlotte, George Melville. Master, from China, 25th October, and Singapoor 9th Nov. Signalled the Lowjee Family and Charles Forbes, on the Malabar Coast.

Passenger.—D. Kennedy, Esq.

— Ship John Adam, J. Roche, Master, from Bengal 20th. Sept. Spoke the Sir Ed. Paget in Lat. 5, S. and 87. East; bound to Bengal.

Passengers.—Mrs. Roche, Miss Andrews, and eight Natives.

DEPARTURES.

— 2 d. The Imaum of Muscat's New Schooner Tawze, Salim bin Abdool Rahim, Naiquedah, to Zanzebar.

— 4th. Grab Brig Caderbux, Amoobhoy, Naiquedah, to Bhownugger.

— Do. French Ship Buffon, Caussourd, Master, to Mahie and Allepie.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.
Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
Do. STEAMER — Hu.h Lindsay.
Do. SLOOP OF WAR.—Coote.
FREE TRADERS.—Boyne, Gilmore, Hero of Malown, Dauntless, Malabar, Elizabeth, Annandale, Drongan, Duke of Roxburgh, Swallow, William Nicol, Cleveland, Marquis of Hastings, and Lady Raffles.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Aun, Fattel Raymon, Charlottee, and John Adam
ARAB SHIP.—Atitt Rahimon Nassareth Shaw.
FRENCH.—Theodore Eugene.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1834.

The *Charlotte* from China and Singapore, and the *John Adam* from Calcutta, arrived yesterday.—The former brings no later news than that we have received through Madras.—Two other ships were coming in last evening;—they are probably the *Lowjee Family* and the *Charles Forbes*, both of which were seen on the coast a day or two since.

Arrangements, we understand, have at last been completed under the directions of Colonel Pottinger, for opening the navigation of the Indus; and as far as we can learn, they are of a most satisfactory nature. Instead of the complex system of collecting duties *ad valorem*, with its attendant evils, which the treaty of 1832, or the perpetual treaty, as it was called, with the Ameers, rendered necessary, the simple principle of a toll has been adopted as the basis of a new treaty for collecting du…s on the river.

The amount of the toll at the same time has been settled, and is said to be very moderate, considering the immense extent of navigation it is intended to secure. About two fifths are to go to the Ameers, and the rest is to be divided between the British Government, Runjeet Singh, and Bahawul Khan. Merchandise during its passage only, of course is covered by the toll. When landed, goods will be subject to the local regulations of the port they enter.

We believe it has been provided, also, that a native agent of the British Government is to reside at Tatta, to superintend the due observance of the treaty; and that, in case of necessity, an European agent is to proceed there. But what renders the treaty most important of all is an express stipulation that merchandise of every description is to pass free from examination and detention. Without this it would have been of little or no use; with it one of the most fruitful sources of annoyance to which the trade of the Indus could have been subjected, is effectually guarded against. There are besides some provisions of minor importance, but we have been unable to learn their nature.

The only thing in the new treaty, as far as we can discover, at all objectionable, is the want of allowance for boats of different burthens. A skiff according to it will have to pay as much as a vessel of a hundred tons. Small boats therefore will not be able to navigate the river, and some inconvenience may thus be occasioned. But the least of two evils was to be chosen. The Ameers must either have been given the power of measuring the boats, which would have led to disputes and detention, or they must have been deprived of the power and allowed to charge every boat alike. The latter course has evidently been preferred, and upon the whole, we think judiciously; though, were there a government that could be depended on in Sinde, the other would be fairer, and obviously preferable, from admitting the choice of such boats as were most adapted to the various kinds of traffic on the river.

Since our last we have been favored with a copy of the resolutions of the parliamentary committee on steam navigation, but have been unable to obtain the report to which they were appended. They afford, however, alone, a good idea of the views of the committee, and are more favorable to the speedy establishment of the intercourse with home by way of Egypt than we were led to suppose from the tenor of Mr. Grant's speech. For, it will be observed, it is resolved in the first place, that measures should be *immediately* taken for the regular establishment of the communication by that route; and that the project for the Euphrates is subsequently noticed as a means of rendering the communication more perfect, and principally as such. The inference is, therefore, that, the recommendations of the committee having been followed with regard to a subordinate and auxiliary plan, the principal one, on which most stress is laid, will be adopted as a matter of course.

Another important explanation which the resolutions afford is as to the mode of expending the £20,000 granted by Parliament. In Mr. Grant's speech this sum was stated to be required for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of the route by the Euphrates; and it seemed, notwithstanding the late partial survey of the river by Captain Chesney, and the magnitude of the sum for the object apparently in view, that another and more perfect survey was all that was contemplated at present. But from the resolutions of the committee it is evident, that the most satisfactory information has been obtained as to the feasibility of navigating the Euphrates from Bir to the Persian Gulph, during eight months of the year, and that the mode of ascertaining the practicability of the route by that river is neither more nor less than that of employing a steamer upon it. The Parliamentary grant, therefore, no longer appears large for the object it is to accomplish, and instead of regretting that it was diverted from the Red Sea route, we most heartily agree with the committee in thinking it eminently desirable the capabilities of the Euphrates should be brought to the test of a decisive experiment. The committee, indeed, seem to have taken a most comprehensive view of the subject before them, and the result of their labors is far more perfect and satisfactory, in every respect, than we ever ventured to anticipate.—It only remains to be seen what steps will be taken with regard to the Red Sea route, and the next vessels from England will probably put us in possession of further information on this point.

CALCUTTA.

Lord William Bentinck positively leaves the Presidency on the 15th of March, in H. M. S. *Curacoa*. His Lordship wrote from Ootacamund to England requesting that his successor might be appointed. A contempory speaks very positively of the appointment of the Duke of Richmond, who has been long talked of, but we have heard Lord Palmerston spoken of, as equally likely to succeed to the office of Governor General. All that is *certainly* known here, however, with whatever confidence and positiveness statements may be advanced on the subject, is, that no one in India in point of fact knows any thing at all about the matter—no one possesses or can *positively* possess any information which can be relied on as to the successor to the high office in question.

When the Duke of Richmond was confidently talked of at home as the successor of Lord William Bentinck he was a member of the Whig Ministry, to which he has now placed himself in opposition; and who can now venture to affirm that he will receive that splendid appointment?

Mr. Pakenham, we learn, will go home about the same time as the Governor General; and it will be interesting to the friends of Major Benson to know that that gentleman is expected to return.—*Bengal Hurkaru. November* 19.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—AUGUST 8.

POOR LAWS' AMENDMENT BILL.

The Bishop of EXETER said, that in conformity with the notice which he had given some nights ago, he rose for the purpose of proposing that the 55th clause of the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill—the clause which affected the existing laws relating to bastardy—should be removed out of the bill. Their lordships were aware that the purport of that clause was to make any person who should marry a woman having had a bastard child by another man chargeable with the maintenance and support of that bastard child; but with permission of their lordships he would, in making this motion, not confine himself solely to the provisions of that clause, but would trespass upon their attention by submitting a few observations upon the clauses relating to bastardy generally. By this course he should best suit the convenience of their lordships, inasmuch as he should confine himself to one address. (Hear, hear.) He could assure their lordships that his intentions in making the motion were anything but of a vexatious kind: on the contrary, he merely wished to entreat their lordships to take the opportunity, which by their acquiescence in the motion with which he should conclude would be afforded them, of deferring the consideration of this most important branch of the bill before them, until the next session of Parliament. He should not presume to press this upon their lordships after so decided a majority had expressed their approbation of this portion of the bill, did he not consider that it constituted a perfectly distinct and separate portion of the measure, and that the business of the commissioners to be appointed to carry into effect the other objects of the measure could equally well proceed whether those clauses should be passed this session, or that something else more desirable should be submitted to and passed by the Legislature in another. In taking this course, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was supported by an hon. member of the other house of Parliament—he meant the hon. member for East Somersetshire, who had moved and carried the insertion of a clause into the bill which had since been struck out by their lordships. He had received this morning a letter from that hon. member, with whom he had never before held any communication, in which he was "earnestly entreated to attempt to defer the consideration of the bastardy clauses until next year." The hon. member, without referring at all to his own clause, observed "that he was most deeply impressed with the necessity of doing something to prevent the fathers of bastards escaping in the manner which this bill proposed to effect." (Hear.) He then added, that his clause, which went to prevent this injustice, had been most favorably received by the other house of Parliament. He (the Bishop of Exeter) apprehended that if the bill should be suffered to pass in its present state, denuded as it had been of one of its most valuable portions, by the rejection of the clause in question, another objection presented itself, for he must be permitted to remind their lordships of what had very justly been expressed by the noble and learned lord on the woolsack last night—namely, that it was most desirable to avoid sending to the other house a measure so much altered in principle, as well as in detail, when that branch of the Legislature would not have an opportunity of discussing the new principle and the new detail more than in one solitary stage. He therefore concurred with the noble and learned lord in thinking that it was most undesirable, at so late a period of the session, when there were scarcely any members left in the other house, to send down to them a bill, containing alterations which it was impossible could be adequately considered. He must further observe, that this objection would apply still more strongly if those clauses of which notice had been given by a noble baron not now in his place, but which were to be moved by the noble duke opposite (the Duke of Wellington) should be agreed to. Therefore, without speaking at all upon the merits of the question he ventured to hope that on the grounds of expediency, and with a view to a full and fair discussion of these new principles and details, the matter would be deferred until the next session. There could be no practical inconvenience from this course—its adoption would only permit the present bastardy laws to survive for six months longer, and this could not be productive of, or add to, the mischiefs which he admitted for years past had prevailed, because, faulty and imperfect as those laws were, they would come under the management of those individuals of great ability and deep research who would be nominated commissioners under this bill, and who would take care that they were administered carefully, ably, and effectually. (Hear, hear.) Under wise management they had been so administered already in some few parishes, and such would be the case generally under the commissioners. After the recess, during which their lordships would have themselves witnessed or ascertained from others the feelings and opinions of the community, they would be enabled to deal with these laws much better than it was possible to do at the present moment. He could not but indulge a hope that he might be permitted to stop here and submit his motion, but for the want of encouragement, which he had as yet failed to elicit. He was therefore compelled to say a few words upon the merits of the clauses as they at present stood. His first and great objection to them was, that they were founded upon principles of injustice (hear), he apprehended admitted injustice, for he did not believe any noble lord would venture to say that the principle upon which this law proceeded was otherwise than unjust. He took it to be admitted to be unjust. (Partial cries of "No, no.") He must then endeavour to discuss a little the question of injustice, which it seemed was denied. He relied, in proof of the injustice of these clauses, plainly and simply upon the provisions by which it was intended to fix upon one of two parties the less able to bear that burden which by the laws of nature and by the laws of God belonged equally to both, or rather to both proportionately to their respective abilities. (Hear, hear.) The laws of God laid upon the father of a bastard child the burden of its maintenance as much as upon the mother; he might go further, if necessary for his argument, and say that the laws of God imposed upon the father the duty of maintaining his illegitimate as well as his legitimate offspring. He had no doubt himself, in spite of the indication of doubts being entertained by others, that this view of the subject accorded with the doctrines contained in the holy Scriptures, for though he admitted that there was no special text which went the full length of compelling the father to maintain his bastard child, yet he must state that there were principles repeatedly stated and enforced in holy writ which most clearly pointed to it. Though there were none which specially commanded, still, however, constant reference was made to that duty as a matter of course, and made too so plainly, that no human being could doubt or require to be informed that such was the law of God. The whole Scriptures clearly referred to the duty of parents (he repeated in the plural number the word parents) to maintain bastard as well as legitimate children. While he drew this conclusion from Scripture authority, he was happy to think that he was fortified in his conclusions and sentiments by authorities of the highest character—he meant the laws of the country. (Hear, hear.) He knew not what were the laws of France, of Italy, or of any foreign state, neither did he care what might be their laws; he was satisfied with the principles of British laws, and to them he could with confidence refer in confirmation of those principles which he had but now advanced. (Hear, hear.) The great commentator on English law, in reference to this topic spoke as follows:—"Let us next see the duty of parents to their bastard children by our law, which is principally that of maintenance; for though bastards are not looked upon as children to any civil purposes, yet the ties of nature, of which maintenance is one, are not so easily dissolved." The same great writer said in another place, "that it was a principle of law that there is an obligation on every man to provide for those descended from his loins;" and he went still further, and added, that "the duty of parents to provide for the maintenance of their children is a principle of natural law,—an obligation laid on them not only by nature herself, but by their own proper act in bringing them into the world; for they would be in the highest degree injurious to their issue if they only gave their children life that they might afterwards see them perish. By begetting them therefore, they have entered into a voluntary obligation to endeavour, as far as in them lies, that the life which they have bestowed shall be supported and preserved: and thus the children will have a perfect right of maintenance from their parents." Such was the language of Blackstone. (Hear, hear.) And the same principles were also laid down by another great commentator upon the laws of this country: he alluded to Mr. Erskine, in his institutes upon the laws of Scotland. He rejoiced also to be enabled to state that the same principles had been recognized by all the great jurists who had ever instructed mankind. He might furnish their lordships with extracts in support of his argument from the writings of Montesquieu, Grotius, and Puffendorf, all going to the full extent of the propositions which he had advanced. But, in truth, he could not bring himself to resort even to the authority of the great jurists he had mentioned for assistance in the maintenance of the principle that English fathers were bound to maintain their children. (Hear.) Happily he had a still more recent authority—an English authority—in two of the right rev. and admirable individuals who had signed the report upon which the present measure was founded. His right rev. friend behind him (the Bishop of London), who had formed part of that commission, had himself fully concurred in that principle, for he had said in the report to which he was a party, "that the object of the act of the 18th of Elizabeth, chap. 3, was merely to force the parents to support their child (a bastard child), a duty which appeared to have been previously performed by the parish." Instead of Montesquieu, Puffendorf, and Grotius, he rejoiced thus to be enabled to quote the language of his right rev. friend, and to use it as a great argument in favour of the main principle for which he contended—namely, that it was the duty, a duty recognized by law, for both the parents to contribute to the maintenance of their offspring. He felt convinced it would require few observations to satisfy their lordships that it was only just that the portion of this duty which belonged to the man should not be taken from him to be placed on the helpless shoulders of the mother. He shrank not from the full meaning of the words, but he repeated—the helpless shoulders of the mother. (Hear hear.) He must remind their lordships, that though the woman was bound to do all that she could in contributions to the maintenance of her child, yet it was impossible that she could ever effect much. Woman was essentially helpless, but under the tremendous extremities to which suffering nature, under divine Providence, was exposed in bringing their offspring into the world, she was peculiarly helpless. He contended that by nature it had never been designed that she should bear the full burden of the maintenance of her illegitimate child. If this was admitted, could it be contended that the Legislature would be justified in imposing this duty solely upon the mother? The only reason which he had heard in support of this proposition, a reason which he confessed sounded very forcibly, that it was essential in order to preserve a purity of morals in all classes of the community; hence that it was necessary to place this heavy burden upon the woman, in order that she might, through dread, preserve her chastity. On this ground, however, could these clauses be maintained? (Hear.) Now, he must here take the liberty to say that such was not the course which, according to the holy Scriptures, it had pleased God himself to take. The Almighty, in the law which he had himself give to his chosen people, had laid down those principles which it was for their lordships and for all mankind to acknowledge as most equitable and most wise. (Hear.) He felt called upon here to remark, that he had never contended, (nor had he ever contemplated contending (as had been erroneously on a former occasion supposed) that the details of the Mosaic law were in all cases to be imitated in these days, but he must observe that at least their principles were to be recognized as most wise and most just. Now, he contended that God in endeavouring to prevent incontinence amongst his chosen people did not direct his penalties solely to the woman, but he had imposed, in cases where the parties were equally guilty, and where the woman was even consenting to the act, upon the man positive penalties, and had, as he (the Bishop of Exeter) had formerly stated, made it his duty to marry the woman, "because he had humbled her," and therefore, should not put her away during his life. Hence it was that he maintained that in this instance not only was there a departure from justice, but that this departure was unsound and vicious, inasmuch as it was contrary to the laws of God. (Hear.) As a reason why these clauses should be adopted, the report stated that it seldom occurred that more than one of the parents of a bastard child could be ascertained. This principle, however, had been positively contradictad by the acts of the other house of Parliament, where a clause had been struck out of the bill, thereby negativing the principle now asserted. Even the two clauses which were to be moved by the noble duke opposite (the Duke of Wellington,) with which he had reason to believe that many noble lords concurred, proceeded on the very principle that the father could be ascertained. In this instance, again, he contended there was a case of *felo de se* in reference to this principle. Their lordships had the authority of the House of Commons itself, the authority of the noble baron not now in his place, who had framed the clauses intended to be proposed, of the noble duke who intended to move them, and of His Majesty's Ministers, who were disposed to afford their assent to them, to show that the conjecture that only one parent could be ascertained was unfounded. When so much was heard that only one of the parents of an illegitimate child could be ascertained, he must be permitted to request their lordships to consider whether it was absolutely certain that even that one could, if this bill passed into a law, be ascertained. He spoke seriously, and would ask whether it was by any means plain that it could always be ascertained who was the mother of the bastard child. Let the bill, as at present framed, but pass, and the Legislature and the country would soon see that the ingenuity of woman would be directed to defeat those provisions which she felt, and justly felt, were inequitable, cruel and unjust. If their lordships should consent to pass this bill in its present shape, they must be prepared for the responsibility of having forced these women to expose their illegitimate offspring to hazards from which nature itself would almost shrink. If this bill should pass, they would feel themselves greviously injured,—they would feel that they had not that protection and assistance of the fathers to which they were entitled; and would it be consolatory to them to be told that this was effected by the Legislature of their country? (Hear, hear.) Would it be consolatory to the unhappy mother to be told, in the hour of her utmost destitution and distress, when want and misery came at their fullest might, that "the world was not her friend, neither the world's law?" Depend upon it, in such a case she would exert her ingenuity to defeat the law which to her brought oppression and misery. Doubtless she would endeavour to place her babe (passing by the chances of its destruction)—her babe, the means of her degradation, destitution, and misery—out of her own hands into those of others. Would it not occur that the helpless babe would be carried, cautiously secured, to the door of the workhouse or of the clergyman? and would it not follow that every workhouse would become an hospital for foundlings? (Hear.) Their lordships had been told that all this cruelty—this injustice—was to be done for the sake of morality, and in order to frighten women into the strict maintenance of their chastity. He (the Bishop

of Exeter) had but little confidence in the nostrum. ("Hear, hear" and a laugh.) The bill once passed would deprive the woman from looking to a future honourable settlement by marriage, and would deprive her of obtaining refuge, in her distress, in which she might recover a character wholly lost and destroyed. He would fearlessly appeal to noble lords who had experience in such matters, from their observance of the state of morals in the parishes in which they resided, whether or not it was the fact that women in humble life, who at an early period had fallen from the strick patch of chastity, on being married had become respectable and chaste wives. While he would admit that there was a great deal of want of chastity amongst the lower orders of woman before marriage, he would say, that amongst them, even with those who had been previously most remarkable for their want of chastity, it was rarely found that they violated the marriage contract. He believed he could appeal to the experience of all their lordships whether such was not the case. This clause would take away all chance of such amelioration on the part of such women. This clause excluded the woman from all hope—it told her that she had nothing to hope for on earth; God grant that others might teach her the way to secure better things in heaven! But here the sad reflection occurred, that placed in the situation in which those wretched women would be placed, they would be least capable of receiving such lessons with effect, so little would be left on earth for them to hope for, so little would be left for them to fear. Such a woman so situated would not marry, but she might do worse. Though she would not ascend the marriage bed, she might permit others to ascend her bed, and if the consequence should be the production of a spurious progeny, she had nothing to fear from that. Insufficient as she was herself to provide for the maintenance of one child, necessitated as the parish had been so assist her in maintaining it, she would fear nothing from having several other children. He would repeat, that if under such circumstances she should have a child every year, she would suffer nothing from it; the parish would be obliged to support her children. Their lordships would see that this clause—this clause, which was said, forsooth, to be founded on a principle of morality would reduce their fellow-creatures, equal to any one amongst them in the sight of the Saviour and Father of all mankind, to a situation in which they would have nothing to hope and nothing to fear from their misconduct upon earth. If their lordships did not wish to reduce them to that state, they would hesitate long before they assented to this clause. He was afraid that the great majority of women who should become the mothers of bastards would be reduced to this state, if the bill should be passed with this clause in it. Of course there would be many depraved women who would abandon themselves altogether to their passions, and who would run the course of vice and debauchery regardless of the consequences. But amongst those who would suffer from this clause there would be some who, spite of their fall from chastity, were not lost to all feelings of female honour—to all those feelings and sentiments that threw a charm around woman. There would be some women who would prefer losing life rather than losing the respect of their neighbours. To what a state would not a woman with such feelings be reduced by this law! All the feelings of perverted honour would rise in guilty conflict with the best instincts of nature in the breast of such a woman. It was in woman like her and situated as she would be that they might be prepared to seek for the worst incidents of the case. They must be prepared to hear that in such a case the mother's hand was raised either against herself or her babe, or that she had abandoned her babe rather than suffer the shame of such lengthened misery. (Hear.) When they foresaw that any thing like this was of probable occurrence in consequence of the passing of this clause even in a single instance, they should reject it. He would declare solemnly that the foreknowledge of even one such case occurring in consequence of the passing of this clause, would at once determine him to vote against it. He never would give his assent to the monstrous and unchristian principle that evil should be done that good should come of it. That was a doctrine in which he desired to be no participate. Having regarded what would be the moral effect of this clause upon woman, let them for a moment look to what would be its moral effect upon men. They had heard upon a former evening a statement from a high authority as to the masculine morality of this country. Without meaning any offence to the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, he would say, that he believed his statement on that occasion was grievously unfounded. He (the Bishop of Exeter) did not believe that in any part of England masculine morality existed at present in the state that noble and learned lord had described it. He knew that it was not the case 30 or 40 years ago, and he did not think that in those days we had so much departed from the morals of our forefathers. He, for his part, did not believe that to any extent the evils that the noble and learned lord had described existed. He would admit that as far as men were concerned, if the noble and learned lord's description of the state of masculine morality in this country had been correct, no law could render them worse. But he did not believe that such was the case. He had contended already that in this case they were bound to consider the morality not only of the woman but of the man. Now, by passing this clause, they would remove all those restraints that up to that hour God and man had fixed upon mankind, to prevent them from yielding to their profligate propensities. There were other moral evils too that were likely to follow from this act. The direct tendency of this bill was to harden the heart of man, to increase his selfishness intensely, to confound his practical sense of right and wrong, and to deaden altogether his moral sense, by telling him that an act of Parliament would release him from the duty which he owed to God and man. Such would be the effect of this moral bill, *par excellence*, as it was styled by its advocates. Such would be the effect of a measure which sacrificed all the first principles of justice in regard to a part of the creation which up to that hour man had always felt it his first duty and his pride to protect. (Hear, hear.) Every law, to be effectual, must have the sanction of public opinion. (Hear, hear.) This bill never would and never could have the sanction of the British people. (Hear, hear.) He would deny that it ever could occur, it was quite impossible that it could occur, that the British people could be brought to regard woman merely as the minister to their vilest passions, as the slave of their grossest affections. (Hear, hear.) They would, he was sure, always regard woman as a being to be cherished in her weakness, to be assisted in distress, and to be protected when oppressed. (Cheers.) Such a people never would be parties to all the oppression and injustice contemplated in this bill. (Hear.) He would ask their lordships, if they should pass this bill, whether the effect would not be to disgust the people of England with the existing law, as far as this bill was concerned? Now, it was not easy to disgust the people with one portion of the law without disgusting them with other portions of it, and without making them lose all respect for the Legislature from which such laws proceeded. He would not go further on this occasion: indeed he felt that it was not necessary for him to do so. He cast himself upon the hearts of their lordships, and he claimed from them their votes against this clause. He called upon them by their feelings of justice, by their bowels of mercy, and by their sentiments of manly respect and regard for the fairer portion of the creation, to reject this clause. (Hear, hear.) He begged to move as an amendment that clause 55 be received.

The Bishop of LONDON said that it was not his intention to detain their lordships for any considerable space of time on this occasion. Indeed, he should not have felt it necessary to trouble their lordships at all, but for some of the observations which had been made by his right rev. friend in the course of the powerful address which he had just made to their lordships. He would have avoided, if he could, the painful necessity of entering on this subject; but he felt compelled by the strongest sense of duty to assist in the ungracious task of endeavouring to remove errors which were nearly connected and closely intertwined with the best feelings of human nature. In the few words which he should have to address to their lordships, he should endeavour not so much to vindicate this clause, as to vindicate himself against a most gross and malignant attack which had been made upon him on account of his connexion with this bill. It was true that the extreme malignity of the attack in question would counteract the object which it had in view, and would effectually disappoint the authors that put it forth. With respect to the part which he (the Bishop of London) had taken in the preparation of the report which was in their lordships' hands, and in the concoction of the measure which was just now under discussion, he must say that when he was first applied to by the noble lord, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be one of the poor law commissioners, he felt a strong reluctance to embark in such an inquiry. He felt a strong sense of the obloquy to which he should expose himself by doing his duty on such a subject, a subject to which he had paid particular attention for several years past. He knew that many of the recommendations that would be made by that commission, to the making of which recommendations he would be a party, and in which he should feel it his duty to concur, would be likely to expose him to the imputations which had been since so generally cast upon the commissioners. He yielded, however, to the solicitation of the noble lord, and in undertaking the office he determined to do his duty to the country at large fearlessly and faithfully. (Hear, hear.) His anxious endeavour in discharging that duty was to do what in his opinion was best, and if he had given his sanction to opinions with which others should find fault, he should only refer to the evidence in the report to show that those opinions were grounded upon most respectable and general testimony, and that no unworthy motives could be imputed to those who had formed such opinions. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that their lordships would see that in a measure of this kind it was absolutely necessary to consult the common good of all. The right rev. prelate had stated that it was the duty of parents to support their offspring whether legitimate or illegitimate. Undoubtedly, it was the duty of parents who added to the human race to support their progeny. But that was not the question. There was no doubt as to the duty of both the parents to support their offspring. But then the question was, should the Legislature attempt to enforce that duty? His right rev. friend, versed as he was in theological studies, must be aware that there were many duties laid down by the law of God which it was not expedient to enforce by human legislation. The filial duties—the duties of children to their parents were equally as obligatory as the duties of parents towards their offspring; and yet was it ever thought that human legislatures should interfere to enforce them? There was nothing in the bill that pronounced an opinion on the subject. In fact, the bill said that it was the duty of the father, as well as of the mother, to maintain their progeny. The course which the bill pointed out was the course pointed out by the law of nature, and, as far as the law of nature interpreted the law of God, by the law of God. He was aware that the law laid a certain penalty upon the violater of female chastity, and he was ready to admit that it would be most desirable, if it were possible, to inflict the penalty of supporting his offspring upon the seducer of female chastity. But the very principle upon which this bill proceeded was, that it was impossible to attain such an object. He would appeal to the experience of all their lordships whether such an object could possibly be attained. He had been obliged, in proof of that fact, to go into illustrations upon a former occasion which it had been extremely painful to him to make, and with a repetition of which he would not disgust their lordships at present; but the whole tenour of the report of the commissioners proved, if not the impossibility, the almost insurmountable difficulty of ascertaining who the father was. He did not say that in no case it would be possible to discover the real father, for in the game of chances they might now and then hit upon the right person but upon the average the principle was a sound one, that it was extremely difficult if not impossible, to ascertain the real father. The most injurious and unjust effects were produced by such attempts at fixing the paternity. The right rev. prelate here read a letter confirmatory of his opinion on this point from a magistrate in Leicestershire which had been addressed to him since the former discussion on this subject. The writer stated three cases which had recently occurred there, in the first of which a young woman swore a child to a person who proved that only five months had elapsed since his first illicit intercourse with her. The second was the case of a depraved young woman in the workhouse, who being asked who was the father of her child, said that it had many fathers. She at length fixed on a young man as the father, who so utterly disproved her statement that the magistrates refused to make the order. As the parish officers, however, were determined to appeal to the session the young man, rather than undergo that expense, allowed her 1s a-week for the support of the child. In the third case an unfortunate girl swore her child to the son of a beneficed clergyman, only 17 years of age, and who it was proved was at school at the time that she swore he was at home and had connexion with her. The case went to the sessions, and there the magistrates, rejecting the other evidence, made out the order on the girl's testimony alone. A learned serjeant, who had been employed by the youth's father to defend the appeal, was so convinced of the injustice of the case, that he returned the fee of 50 guineas that had been given, accompanied with an indignant commentary on the existing state of the law. As to the effect of this measure upon feminine morality, for he supposed he might use that phrase, as the right rev. prelate had spoken of masculine morality, he would advert for a moment to the statement of the right rev. prelate, that if this clause should be adopted the unfortunate woman would have nothing to fear and nothing to hope for. As the law stood at present, the woman had nothing to fear, and she had everything to hope from her frailty. Under the present system every inducement was held out to a woman to repeat her offence, and she was tempted to become a mother of illegitimate children to make up for her such a dowry as would induce an equally abandoned man to marry her. One great argument in favour of this law was, that it would reduce the number of bastards. It was not true that those unfortunate females who had illegitimate children would be left entirely destitute. Relief would be afforded to them in the workhouses. They never therefore would be exposed to that extremity of suffering to which the right rev. prelate had alluded. He was ready to admit that, with a view to increasing the morality of the male sex, it would be well if the burden of supporting the offspring could be thrown upon the father; but it was clearly impossible to effect that object. The effect of this bill would be to render it more difficult for the seducer to succeed with his arts over the unfortunate women. With regard to the evil of infanticide, which the right rev. prelate appeared to contemplate as one of the effects of the bill, he would just remark that it was proved in the report of the commissioners that the instances were extremely rare, where such a crime had been perpetrated through fear of want. The experience of all would confirm the statement that such a crime was generally perpetrated through a sense of shame. The effect of the proposed change in the law would be that parents would be less ready to expose their daughters to public shame. He was aware of the delicacy of speaking on this subject. He should be sorry to do anything to diminish the real shame of such an offence, but he thought that good effects would follow from not exposing a young woman to public shame, and that amongst those good effects the diminution of infanticide would stand prominently forward. He would quote in corroboration of his opinions on this point, the opinion of one of the first men of the age, to whom he should have occasion to refer by-and-by, who, upon the broad principles of natural justice and morality, maintained that no such dangers were to be apprehended from this measure. The right rev. prelate had quoted various high authorities in support of his views of the subject; he had referred to Montesquieu, to Grotius, and to Puffendorf. He (the Bishop of London) would read, on the other hand, the opinion of a man not their inferior in piety or morality, in learning or experience,—he alluded to Dr. Chalmers. (Hear.) That learned dignitary in a work which it would be well worth their lordships' while to make themselves master of, *The Christian and Civil Economy of Large Towns*, had forcibly expressed himself on this point. (The right rev. prelate here read a long extract from the work in question in corroboration of his views.) With this observation he should conclude. He differed with pain from the master mind of his right rev. friend, but he differed from him sincerely and conscientiously. He had entered into the inquiries on this subject with great misgiving; the more he continued his inquiries, the more convinced he was that the conclusion of the commissioners, if adopted, would tend to improve the morals of the lower orders, so far at least as they were connected with the vice of incontinency. In the situation which he filled, he trusted that he might be permitted to fortify himself with authority against the calumnies by which he had been assailed, and to say that in the result at which he had arrived he had the entire and cordial concurrence of his right rev. friend the Bishop of [illegible]hester, whom to name was sufficient to prove that nothing had been done contrary to the principles of natural justice. (Hear, hear.)

Lord WINFORD next addressed their lordships, but we regret to say in a tone of voice which rendered it extremely difficult to collect accurately the substance of his observations. We understood him to say, that after the able and eloquent speeches of his two right rev. friends, he felt bound to call the attention of their lordships to a few points which they had either omitted or misunderstood. He would commence by calling their attention to the clause by which a man married to the mother of the bastard children of another man, was bound to provide for their maintenance and support. Now, was it consistent with natural justice that their lordships should support such a clause? He could not help thinking that such a clause tended to the material injury of morality and religion. If a woman had a child, and was on that account to be cut off from all further intercourse with the respectable part of society, her ruin was not only commenced, but irrevocably consummated. Who would marry her, if he were compelled to support her illegitimate children? However they might be inclined to act upon the other bastardy clauses, he was sure that it would be most injurious to the interests of humanity and justice to compel the man who married a woman who had been seduced by another to maintain her bastards,—to exonerate her seducer from that burden, and to place it upon another who had inflicted no wrong, but to a certain degree had himself suffered wrong. To render it impossible that a woman once unfortunate should never be joined hereafter in honourable marriage to any man, was a course very different from that which the British Legislature had hitherto pursued. Upon these grounds, even if there were no other, he should vote in favour of the motion of his right rev. friend the Bishop of Exeter. On the general question of bastardy, he would not follow his two right rev. friends into the different quotations which they had made from Scripture. It required no authority to prove that by the law of nature both parents were equally bound to support the children whom they brought into the world. In the case of legitimate children the whole burden fell upon the father, and hitherto a great part of the burden had also fallen upon the father in the case of illegitimate children. Under any circumstances, his ability to maintain the child was greater than that of the mother. He gained higher wages than she did, and was not exposed to the various infirmities to which she was liable. In time of child birth she could gain nothing. The original curse that she should bring forth in pain prevented her from contributing at all during that period to the maintenance of her infant. To throw on her, therefore, the whole burden of providing for her child was that which he could not call injustice merely, for it was unheard-of cruelty. (Hear, hear.) His right rev. friend (the Bishop of London) had told their lordships the tender feelings of the mother would induce her at all hazards to maintain her child. He admitted that women did in general feel more strongly than men. But then their lordships ought not to forget how the rankling sense of desertion and injury was calculated to change her feelings. A woman seduced into criminality by the man she loved, and afterwards ruthlessly left by her seducer to the scorn of the world, was likely to experience a strange revolution of sentiment; and instead of feeling, that love for her offspring which sprang up spontaneously in the bosom of every modest female, was likely to look on it with feelings of abhorrence, on account of the guilt of the father, who had reduced her to such a state of abject wretchedness. (Hear, hear.) At the time of her infant's birth the law could not compel her to maintain it, *nemo enim tenetur ad impossibilia*. As then it was impossible for her to maintain it at that time, who must maintain it for her? Her parents, or it might be, her more distant relations. This alteration in the law, then, would fling all her family into a murderous conspiracy, one party conspiring to prevent the child from coming into the world, and another destroying its existence as soon as the child came into it. His right rev. friend the Bishop of London said, that from the inquiries which he had made, he was certain that there was no fear of any thing of this kind taking place. Now, he too had made inquiries, and he found that wherever the law of bastardy had been most rigidly executed, there it had produced infanticide. Now, the experience of his right rev. friend [illegible] that it could not be much [illegible] both of them therefore rec[illegible] had likewise been said that g[illegible] under the existing bastardy laws [illegible] did not so much arise from the laws [illegible] of them. He would rather that tho[illegible] be tenfold, not of what they were, bu[illegible] were represented to be, than that, the l[illegible] nocent child should be sacrificed to rem[illegible] (Hear.) His right rev. friend had also spok[illegible] difficulty of executing the bastardy laws with ce[illegible] and with justice. Now, the instances to wh[illegible] had referred to prove that position had proved [illegible] rectly the reverse; for in those two instances the mag[illegible] trates, after cross-questioning the principal witness, had dismissed the case, and had refused to make an order of affiliation. The evil, here stated, arose not from the law, but from the abuse of it. Go back, therefore, to the 18th of Elizabeth, administer that act with strictness, and all the evil now existing will soon be eradicated. What had that evil arisen from? From the overseers making a point of giving to the woman the bastardy pay, as it was now sometimes called. Now that was in direct violation of the statute, for it did not warrant the overseers in paying the allowance to the mother. The statute directed the money to be paid over to the churchwardens and overseers, not for the use of the woman, but for the purpose of indemnifying the parish against future loss. Let the law be administered in that way, and depend upon it bastardy would not become more frequent. In the parish of Cookham the number of bastards had been reduced to nothing, in consequence of the strict administration of the present bastardy laws. He hoped that in Cookham and in other parishes, where the number of bastards had diminished, the diminution had been occasioned by holding too strict a rein over the infirmities of the mother. One of the defects of this bill was, that it would enormously increase the amount of the poor-rates. He would assume that after the bill was passed the number of bastards would be as great as it was at present; for his own part he thought that it would be much greater. One of the commissioners had stated that the temptation to the increase of bastard children was the increase of the bastardy pay. Now, if that was the only temptation, it might be easily removed. The seducer, however, had better and more attractive inducements to hold out to the woman than the bastardy pay. He had now got too old to recollect what those inducements were; but he was certain that there were a thousand inducements far more seductive than the mere telling her, "You receive 2*s.* a-week for your present bastard, and you will receive 4*s* a-week for your next." That was too coarse an argument for any man to use to any woman. He repeated that the number of bastards must increase if none of the consequences of criminality were to be visited on the seducer, if he were left to roam through the world a free agent, to gratify his passions to any extent which he might think proper. (Hear, hear.) That would of necessity increase the parish burdens, for it children were begotten, and if the father were exonerated from the task of supporting them, and if the mother could not support them then the burden must fall upon the parish. The children might indeed be kept in the workhouse; but then they must have food and clothes to support their wretched existence, and the expence of providing such necessary articles must fall upon the parish. He hoped that he had now shown that it was inconsistent with the reputation of their lordships, and that it was inconsistent with the principles of natural justice that one of the parents of a bastard child—and that the parent most able to maintain it—should not contribute to its support. He hoped that he had satisfied them that it was inconsistent with humanity, that it was inconsistent with the principles of Christianity, on which our law was founded—that it was consistent with economy to insert this clause in the bill. But even supposing that it were not inconsistent with economy, still he could not give his consent to a measure which placed the poor in a worse situation, and which plunged the woman into still greater degradation than that in which both parties were at present. Economy, however, would not be gratified by these alterations. He concluded by thanking their lordships for their attention, and by declaring that he should not trouble them with any further observations on the subject. (Hear.)

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that, seeing their lordships so impatient for a decision on this subject, which had already been debated six or seven times, he would confine the observations which he had to offer to their lordships within the narrowest limits. Indeed, the speech of his right rev. friend the Bishop of London had been so full and so unanswerable, that he should be guilty of wasting their lordships' time were he to attempt to add any thing to it. Indeed, he should not have said so much as he had already done, had there not been left in the minds of some of their lordships a misapprehension, arising out of the speech of the right rev. prelate, the Bishop Exeter. The right rev. prelate had assumed throughout his argument that the clause distinguished by the name of the hon. member for East Somersetshire was to be left out of the bill. Now, that was not to be the case; for the gallant duke was to move a clause which would accomplish the object of Mr Miles's clause in a more certain and efficacious manner. One word now as to the clamour which had been raised, and the disgusting calumny which had been directed against his right rev. friend, and which he had that night so triumphantly put down. It had been said that the supporters of the bill were the oppressors of female innocence, and the encouragers of masculine immorality. He would not stop to argue such assertions. He might as well say that those who defended the present system were the encouragers of conspiracy, fraud and perjury. He did not say of those whose views were opposed to his own, that they were encouragers of conspiracy and suborners of perjury: but he was sure that if those persons who now called his colleagues and himself hard-hearted and profligate, were in his situation, they would at once say that his colleagues and himself were not suborners of perjury. (Hear.) Many valuable facts had been stated by his right rev. friend in the coure of his speech. He was himself acquainted with other facts equally undeniable, equally valuable on the subject of infanticide, all tending to show that it was the grossest delusion—the most fanciful chimera ever conjured up to deceive men's judgements, to say that infanticide would increase with this change in the bastardy law. He had facts to rest upon, he would therefore abstain from all mere argumentative discussions. He would therefore call the attention of their lordships to facts which had occurred in other countries. Now had this system in effect worked as well in foreign countries, where it had been adopted, as its advocates affirmed? He was bound to go beyond the sea, to those places in which this experiment had been tried. In Belgium then it had been tried, and tried with the greatest success. In France, too, the same. In France, before the publication of the Code Napoleon, the law with regard to the support of bastards was almost the same as it now is in England. In the time of the Consulship, M. Portails proposed a new law, which afterwards became part of the Code. Napoleon, placing the law on the same footing on which it was now

The result was, a great … the instances of infanti… savage policy of Napoleon …aging an increase of population … drain of his wars; and he had …numerous foundling hospitals in dif… France. He (the Lord Chancellor) had … his opinion on the impolicy of founding …als, and every one who had paid the slight… …ion to them knew that they propagated in… …e and perjury to a degree that was frightful to … plate. The French, however, had subsequently …ced their steps. Their foundling hospitals had … put down, and the most fortunate result had fol… lowed that salutary measure. In the old depa rtments, where they most rigidly carried into effect the new system, the crime of infanticide had so much diminished as almost to have said of it that it had disappeared altogether. He had seen a statement of similar facts with regard to Belgium. In one commune the number of infanticides had come down from 200 or 300 in a year to three or four. He would next proceed to Ireland, where there was no provision made for the support of bastard children by any system of poor laws. The law there was now exactly what it would be in England if this bill should pass. But did any one ever hear it said,—and he had heard a great deal of evil spoken of Ireland and the Irish which he did not think they deserved—did any one, he repeated, ever hear it said that the Irish were a people among whom the crime of infanticide prevailed? He would not compare Ireland in that respect with the other parts of the united kingdom; but this he would say, and without fear … contradiction, that in no part of the world was in… cide so little known (Hear, hear.) He should … the promise with which he had commenced if he continued his observations further, which he repeated were quite unnecessary after the excellent and unanswerable speech of the Bishop of London.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DRUNKENNESS

Mr. BUCKINGHAM brought up this report on Tuesday and moved that it be printed.

Mr. HAWES opposed the printing of this most extraordinary report.

He was aware that this course was unusual, but the report itself was of a most extraordinary nature; it was opposed to the interests of the public in general, to the interests of his constituents in particular, and it was a flagrant violation of private rights. That it was so would appear from some of the strange recommendations by which the whole trade of licensed victuallers would be destroyed, including a body of 100,000 persons. They were to enter into an engagement to sell nothing but spirits, while spirit-shops were to be made as open and liable to the inspection of the public as the shops of butchers or bakers. They were also not to be allowed to sell more than a quart at a time.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM interrupted Mr. Hawes to say, that his observations applied merely to the rough draft to the report.

Mr. HAWES continued—

He appealed to the copy on the table which further suggested that the importation of spirits should be prohibited. What then, he asked was to became of the West India planters and their rum? Another clause went the extravagant length of recommending that no spirits should hereafter be allowed to be distilled in the United Kingdom; and the Committee had considered whether it would not be expedient to allow only beer of a certain strength to be brewed, which was to be sold at a fixed price. Then the duty on tea and coffee was to be reduced, and by a system of universal education, children were to be taught to abhor the use of ardent spirits. The provisions of the report were to be printed in a portable volume, and it was thought that it would be an invaluable accompaniment of the Poor-Law Report. In country towns, the men were to be paid their wages on market-days, which sometimes happen three times a-week; and no meetings of clubs or benefit societies were to be permitted to be held at public-houses, or places where intoxicating liquors were sold. (*Laughter*)

Mr. BUCKINGHAM charged Mr. Hawes with misrepresenting the report

Mr. Hawes had attended the Committee only three or four times; and when he did attend, his object seemed to be to brow-beat, confound, and puzzle the witnesses, in order to shew that no legislative remedy could be applied to the evil. Mr. Buckingham would not attempt an analysis of the report, because he might be as partial one way as the honourable Member had been the other, and because he wished the House to judge for itself when it was printed. Mr Hawes had spoken as if he concentred in his own person all the wisdom of the Committee; when the fact was, that whenever he had divided that body he had stood in a minority of one He took leave to say that the Committee did not recommend that no spirits should be either imported or distilled: non-importation and non-distillation were only spoken hypothetically as a possible result with the progress of knowledge and the increase of morality, when the people at large should become convinced of the evil of ardent spirits. That the Committee had taken pains to obtain the best information was evident, from the witnesses examined,—consisting of three police magistrates, the boroughreeve of Manchester, three sub-sheriffs from Ireland, one physician-general to the Army, three physicians of London, three surgeons, a colonel and a captain of the Army, a captain, and a lieutenant of the Navy, a spirit-seller upon Holborn Hill, and an eating-house-keeper in the Borough A Commissioner of the Poor-Laws, when called, had deposed that much of the pauperism of the country was attributable to habits of intoxication.

Mr. O'DWYER after remarking that to find a sober Sub-Sheriff in Ireland was quite impossible, moved, that the portion of the report headed "Ultimate and Prospective Remedies," be read It was read accordingly, and fully bore out the representations of Mr. Hawes. It excited much laughter.

Mr. BAINES remarked, that what was said in the report about non importation, non-distillation, and such matters was merely on the suggestion of witnesses; and the ridicule attempted to the thrown on the report was very disrespectful to the great number of persons who had petitioned the House on the subject.

Mr. O'CONNELL hoped that the House would coolly reject the report, which Mr. Baines so warmly defended.

The Committee had been appointed not to report the opinions of witnesses, but their own: and it really seemed as if, when the report was drawn up, they had been muddled; perhaps like one of the heroes of the *Dunciad*, they were "half bemused with beer;" or, if that were too strong, as if at all events they had drunk nothing but muddy water. (*Laughter.*) The two propositions, that no spirits should be imported or distilled were outrageous absurdities How any witnesses could be found so silly or so insane as to recommend them, he knew not, but this he knew, that after hearing such suggestion, the Committee ought in charity to have sent for the relative of the witness, and told them that at this quarter of the moon he ought to be carefully watched, if not provided with a keeper. (*Laughter.*) Such a man could not be competent to the management of his own affairs. He appologised for detaining the House about such trash and nonsense. To encourage such drivelling was to encourage people to send into the House some snail-placed legislator, who would produce a bill to prevent the destruction of fruit and the consumption of grocery by flies, or to deprive men by law of their propensity to fighting. (*Cheers and laughter.*)—*Spectator, Aug. 9.*

NABOB OF OUDE'S DEBTS.

The subject brought forward by Mr. Herries on Monday evening exhibits another among a thousand instances of the repugnance which people in this country entertain towards questions connected with misgovernment in India. This was a case where certain British subjects, natives of India, had nearly 40 years ago been induced to lend a large sum of money to the Nabob of Oude, with the full sanction of the Company's resident at his Court. and, as is well known, though not formally acknowledged, to enable that Prince to fulfil pecuniary obligations by which he was bound to the India Company [illegible] *those benefit therefore*, not to mince the ma… money was thus advanced to th… dependent sovereign, but a… and subject creature of … lords. From that hour to … of the money have been vainly … recover it with interest in arrear from the Nabob, and on his refusal, whether tacit or express, to prevail upon the Company (the party which had been really benefitted by the transaction) to procure the repayment of this just debt to their own acknowledged subjects. Sir John Shore, Lord Wellesley, and Lord Hastings, one and all attested the legality and equity of the claim, the enforcement of which has been refused by the Company, on the plea that they could not interfere with "an *independent*, sovereign."

Now, on numberless subsequent occasions the Company have treated this "independent" sovereign, when it suited their own purposes, like (what in fact he was and is) their mere vassal. In two instances more especially, one of which was the Nepaul war, Lord Hastings actually plundered the nabob, with all the forms and refinements of diplomatic despotism, of a million of money, for the direct use of the Company, and for no earthly purpose in which the "independent sovereign" had the most distant concern; but when a claim was presented by individual creditors, to whom the Company was engaged by the strongest ties of duty and honour, to see their property respected and their wrongs redressed, what was the conduct of this "honourable Power?" They gave a plump and resolute refusal. To be be sure, the treasury of Leadenhall-street would gain no direct profit from the liquidation of this debt. To be sure, in so far as the strong box of the Nabob would be somewhat lightened of its precious metals, in the same proportion would the fund upon which the Calcutta Government is wont to draw be unduly wasted by this discharge of a claim which had only justice to recommend it. The debt would perhaps have been paid before now, had the Duke of Wellington remained in office; but late though it be, Mr. Grant has given a very close attention to the case, and has brought it to that conclusion which Mr. Herries and Sir Robert Peel, not openly and upon the merits, but upon forms and subtleties, and suppressions of fact, of which one of them at least could hardly have been unconscious, made a fruitless attempt to rip up again and unravel. The obstinate denial of justice in this remarkable instance has been a disgrace to the Company, which any Government of a single Sovereign would have blushed to encounter, but in partnerships of guilt there is that species of immoral courage which sets all shame at defiance.—*Times, July 31.*

THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER'S WARNING TO THE PEERS AND THE MINISTRY.

THE brief but emphatic speech of the Marquis of Westminster, on Wednesday, administered a seasonable warning and reproof to Ministers and the Peerage. With reference to the vote by proxy, the Marquis said—

"So convinced was he that this anomalous and absurd practice tended to make their Lordships unpopular in the country,—not only considering what had formerly occurred, but looking to what had happened even within a few days,—that he was more than ever confirmed in his opinion that this subject was not only worthy of but demanded, their serious attention; and, in truth, it appeared to him that he would be decorous if their Lordships would at once give up the privilege."

"Anomalous and absurd" is a mild term of reproach for this practice: it is mischievous—wicked: it commits the most sacred interests of legislation to something worse than the hazards of the gaming-table—it deprives of all moral sanction, of all claim to respect, the laws and resolves manufactured by such mechanism.

The Marquis proceeded to remind Ministers what was expected from them.

"He expected to see, both in the Ecclesiastical and Civil departments, the most piercing, the most searching reform. He looked for the repeal of that disgraceful act, the Septennial Act. Unless questions of that nature were brought forward by Ministers with a determined design to act in a manner the most satisfactory to the inhabitants of this country—unless the Government were determined to act which vigour and sincerity—he feared that they would not long remain in those places where he was very glad to see them at present."

These are not sentiments of a "low Radical," or an unfledged Whigling, fresh from the perusal of Junius or Fox's ardent Opposition speeches. The Marquis of Westminster is a man of mature age, a politician of some forty years' standing, perhaps the wealthiest nobleman in England, and formerly among the most extensive of the Borough proprietors. He has experience, rank, wealth, and an unsullied character. Moreover, there is no Peer in the empire more sensible of the advantage of belonging to the "order," or less willing to bate one jot of the respect he conceives to be due to rank and station. But at the same time, his Lordship is a shrewd observer of what is passing around him. He sees that the time has arrived when the Peers must descend from their stilts, and give up some privileges to preserve the remainder. He his too much at stake to risk a collision between the people and the privileged orders; and is aware that no body of men retain power long after they have become odious.

It appears from the last paragraph cited, that Lord Westmister is of opinion that Reform has been as yet carried only a little way, and "piercing and searching reforms" are still necessary in the Ecclesiastical and Civil departments. Ministers may learn from this that the dissatisfied are not confined, as Lord Brougham would insinuate in the *Edinburgh Review*, to a few newspaper writers, inflamed with disappointment and personal spite.

What will become of the "Moderate" party, the disciples of the "Do as-little-as-possible-school," when such men as Lord Westminster urge upon the Government the necessity of repealing the "disgraceful" Septennial Act, and undertaking "piercing and searching reforms?"

ADMISSION OF DISSENTERS TO UNIVERSITY DEGREES, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The High Church party will be sensible next year of the error they have committed in refusing to pass the bill for admitting Dissenters to some of the advantages enjoyed by Churchmen at the two great Universities. The Dissenters will never be prevailed upon to ask for any thing so trifling again. Next session they will take higher ground; and, we doubt not, they will find it firmer and broader also. The spirit of the age is opposed to bit-by-bit reform; and men are encouraged very speedily to demand the whole of that which they conceive to be due to them.

There is no question as to the *power* of the Legislature to abolish all the factitious distinctions between Churchmen and Dissenters at Oxford and Cambridge. King, Lords, and Commons, are in such matters omnipotent. The same authority which has more than once changed the established religion still exists, and may be exercised again and again, in compliance with the national will. Therefore, even if it be admitted that the Universities are the nurseries of the Church, still it would be absurd to pretend that the same authority which can one day establish the Catholic, and the next the Protestant religion, is not competent to regulate the system on which the education of the Clergy proceeds.

But in these days, even the Legislature cannot with impunity violate the just rights of the subject: and if the admission of all classes of Englishmen to a full participation in the advantages now possessed by Churchmen only in our Universities, be an infringement on the undeniable rights of the latter, then such an alteration of the law as the Dissenters demand, ought not to be made, and we are certain will not.

But this is the question. Is not the exclusive possession of University degrees, fellowships, masterships, &c. by Churchmen, *an infringement of the rights of other classes?* Is there any justice in excluding Dissenters from the enjoyment of these advantages? Are not the Nonconformists injured by the existing regulations? The founders of the various Colleges never contemplated such a state of things as at present prevails; therefore it is no violation of *their* intentions to alter it. But even supposing that their object was the preservation of a certain sect of religionists, still there is no doctrine of the British Constitution which binds Parliament to respect such intentions in opposition to the general good. Like all other corporations, the Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge are liable to the inspection and interference of Parliament. They have no charter of exemption from the exercise of such power.

It appears that the power and right of the Legislature to give all sects equal advantages, as respects a University education, are indisputable. It also is clear that an injustice is committed by the exclusion of any class. We are aware that there are difficulties in the way of legislating on the subject, arising from regulations established in the different Colleges, and which would be annoying to Dissenters. But why legislate piecemeal in this matter? Once admit the right of the Dissenters to any, and it follows that they have a right to all of the privileges enjoyed by Churchmen. It is another consequence, that all regulations, statutes, by-laws, &c. which interfere with the full enjoyment of this right, must, if the Legislature is consistent, be modified or repealed.

The first step should not be taken unless we are prepared to go all just lengths. We ought not to be niggardly in doing right. And we are aware that to give Dissenters a full participation in the privileges of the Universities, must be followed by a virtual overthrow of an exclusive Church, as far as the Universities are concerned. There must be places of worship which Dissenting students can conscientiously attend; Fellowships which they can enjoy without professing any particular creed; and they must be eligible to Masterships of Colleges, and other posts of authority in the Universities. This amounts to a rupture of the connexion now subsisting between the Universities and the Established Church.

EXAMINER, JULY 20.

We learn from the correspondence of a morning paper that our fleet had gone from Vourla to Smyrna, and after landing 1,200 marines, had sailed on a cruise. This transaction, of course, can only be for health or convenience. It seems that Constantinople abounds with rumours on the intentions of the British admiral; but as English diplomacy has recently obtained some privileges of exemption in favour of Armenians and Jews employed as brokers and cashiers by British merchants, nothing implying any approach to misunderstanding can hitherto have taken place. The Turks, however, are very active in repairing and strengthening the fortifications in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and it is also stated that the Russians are equally so in preparations both for a land and naval armament at Sebastopol. All this activity necessarily produces much speculation and conjecture, but nothing is afforded sufficiently definite to render the repetition of it expedient. The Turks are said to be forming a camp of 25,000 troops on the spot lately occupied by troops of Russia.—*Globe.*

It is said that the Russian government has been knocking at the door of every capitalist in Europe, endeavouring to raise a loan of five or six millions sterling, but without success. It seems that the rich men of the world suspect that so large a sum cannot be wanted for any good purpose, and that it must be required with a view to warlike operations; and wisely calculating that they should lose ten times more by the inevitable results of a general war than they could gain by this particular transaction with Russia, they are supposed to have refused the supplies.—*Globe.*

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF LONDON.—The improvement of this great port is now in active progress. The tonnage duty on the shipping, which amounted to 84,000*l.* or 85,000*l.*, a year, is reduced to about 5,000*l.* a year, after the corporation of London had for such a length of time borne the odium of having a highly taxed port. The Board of Admiralty have been nearly six years engaged in a new hydrographical survey of its surface from the Foreland to London bridge, under the direction of Captain Bullock, R. N.; and the Thames Navigation and Port of London Improvement Committee are also engaged in a survey of all its shoals from Woolwich to London bridge, with a view to their removal under the direction and personal trigonometrical surveys of the harbour-masters and the surveyor of the port of London, who have been now nearly six weeks engaged in this laborious and highly useful work. This may account for the number of yellow, blue, and red flags on either side of the river, which flags are the boundaries and bases of the great triangle across the river for the surveys. Those below Gravesend are of the Board of Admiralty, and those above Woolwich of the Corporation of London.

TIMES.—AUGUST 4.

The leading topics of the day in the city circles were the Royal Speeches of France and Spain, one of which appeared in the morning papers, and the other arrived in the course of the day. The King of France's address had been looked for with some apprehension on the Stock Exchange, under the impression that it would contain some reference, not altogether of a pacific nature, to affairs in the east of Europe, but this has not turned out to be the case, and the assurances are on the contrary very explicit that its "condition is satisfactory." It happens, however, that this assurance is so much at variance with events known to be passing in that quarter, that it has not altogether removed the previous distrust on the subject, and advices from Constantinople will continue evidently to be inquired after with the feeling that some important event is at hand. In its other clauses the French speech occupied very little attention here.

The interest of the speech of the Queen Regent of Spain has turned principally, if not wholly, on the slight reference in it to the financial affairs of the country, on the state and prospects of which, giving the Government credit for honourable intentions, the hopes of the English claimants must depend. In this respect the speech is most unsatisfactory, and has caused a great and general disappointment. No express mention whatever is made of the Cortes' loans contracted between 1820 and 1823. An intimation is given that some compromise is held practicable for the whole of the foreign debt, but Spain has a very large foreign debt, independently of those claims, contracted by Ferdinand, on miserably ruinous terms, from 1823 up to the time of his death, and in the phrasecology of Spanish finance, the term "foreign debt" has been made heretofore to apply to these only, to the exclusion of the claims under the Cortes' loans. It is held to be mortifying and even insulting to those who have patiently, and for so many years, waited for their just due, to find a claim of some 20,000,000*l.*, or perhaps 25,000,000*l.*, thus slurred over. There is therefore, in fact, no *acknowledgement*—the least thing that was expected—of the Cortes' loans; and allowing them, by inference which is a very strained interpretation, to be included under the general term of "foreign debt," the creditors have then only an arrangement or composition to look for, with a total uncertainty how many "shillings in the pound" it is likely to produce.

One thing alone is clear from the Queen's speech—that the financial difficulties of Spain will render unavoidable some speedy decision on this subject, and hence we consider the notion that all financial business was to be postponed till October wholly unfounded, and the English creditors cannot therefore be kept much longer in suspense as to the terms, if any, which are to be offered to them.

MORNING HERALD, AUGUST 8.

We have received New York papers to the 16th July, inclusive. They represent the commercial embarrassment of the Union as having, in a great measure, subsided, but party spirit still runs high on the Deposit question, which engrosses much of their speculations. The prominent news, however, contained in those arrivals relates to a most disgraceful riot, which appears to have originated in the antipathy of the mob of New York to the advocates of slave emancipation in that city. It is to be feared that the progress of emancipation will have many difficulties to encounter in the great modern republic, before it can arrive at that consummation to which England has had the glory of leading the way. There could scarcely be a worse symptom than to find any considerable portion

of society, however ignorant, in one of the Northern States setting themselves against the freedom of the Black population. It shows how far the contagion of bad example has spread, and how hard it will be to root it out of the system. The riots continued at intervals from the 1st of July to the 14th, though, happily, but little mischief was done, the fury of the populace having spent itself chiefly upon the pews and windows of empty chapels. The following are extracts :—

"Had the Bank consented to pursue the course which it is now about to take, three or four months ago; had it never exerted itself to create pecuniary embarrassment, and to spread panic and confusion among commercial men; there would have been some ground for the fulsome praises which are bestowed on it now, for adopting a course of policy absolutely forced upon it by the prosperity of the country and of all surrounding institutions. Mr. Biddle comes forward to relieve the community when they have been relieved without any assistance from him, and do not care a fig's end for his aid. He is willing to extend his loans when money is so plenty that merchants can get what they please from other sources; that is to say, he is willing to step in and share the profit of lending money, when he finds his grand scheme of coercion wholly without avail, and that the country prospers in spite of him.—*New York Evening Post.*

"Saturday morning, two o'clock.—July 1.

DREADFUL RIOTS.

"The worst anticipations of the day have been realised. For five hours our city has been the prey of an infuriated mob, or rather mobs, who have been carrying destruction before them in every direction. All the efforts of the watch and of the military, as they were conducted, have not availed to stay the work of desolation, nor scarcely to retard its progress. Probably not less than 1,000 troops have been on duty, including two squadrons of cavalry,—but so general was the impression among the mob of the illegality of firing upon them without the presence of the Governor, that they were rather disposed to laugh than to tremble at their approach.

"Mr. Tappan's store was attacked at half-past nine last evening, by a number of boys and men, who fired volleys of stones and broke the upper windows, but did not attempt to force the doors.

"On the first appearance of the watch they scattered, and after standing about in squads for some time, dispersed, and before eleven o'clock had all withdrawn to other scenes of action. The missiles, only in one instance, were sufficiently powerful to break the window shutters.

"Between ten and eleven a large mob assembled at Dr. Fox's church in Laith-street, and smashed in the doors and windows, and demolished the interior of the building. From the church they proceeded to Charlton-street, where he resides, but a strong detachment of watchmen were placed in a line across the East end of the street, and prevented all ingress to it. After remaining some time about Charlton-street, the mob proceeded to Spring-street, and attacked the Rev Mr. Ludlow's church, the doors and windows of which they began to batter in, when a small party of watchmen arrived and put a momentary stop to their proceedings and took one or two of the ringleaders into custody. Their companions, however, soon liberated them, beat the watchmen off, and maltreated some of them. They then recommenced the work of destruction, broke in the doors, shattered the windows to atoms, and entered the church. In a short time they broke up the interior of it, destroying whatever they could. The Session House adjoining shared the same fate. About half-past 11 a strong detachment of cavalry and infantry arrived on the ground, and the cavalry charged at full gallop against the first barrier, which gave way, and they passed on to the second, against which several of the horses fell before they got through it. They then cleared the middle of the street, and the infantry took possession of the church, the interior of which was already nearly demolished.

"Between 11 and 12 o'clock, a detachment of the mob proceeded from Spring-street Church to the Rev. Mr. Ludlow's house in Thompson-street, between Prince and Houston, broke the windows and doors, but were prevented from going in by the arrival of a squadron of cavalry. Mr. Ludlow and his family were out of town.

"About 11 o'clock, another mob attacked St. Philips African Episcopal Church in Centre-street, Rev. Peter Williams, a coloured man, pastor, and demolished it almost entirely, including a fine organ. The furniture they took out and burned it in the street.

"The windows of the African Baptist Church, in Antony-street, were broken to atoms

"The African school-house in Orange-street, which is also used as a Methodist meeting-house, was totally demolished.

"About nine o'clock a detachment of the mob at the Five Points commenced an assault upon a small wooden building in Orange, near Bayard-street, occupied as a barber's shop, by a coloured man, named Marsh, the front and interior of which they soon demolished. The black intrepidly kept possession of his premises, discharging a pistol three times at his assailants, the last of which unfortunately took effect, and severely wounded Elisha Spence in the leg as he was passing on the opposite side of the street, on his way home. The rioters then joined the main body in Leonard-street. A strong body of the watch shortly afterwards arrived at the spot, and succeeded, with little difficulty, in putting the rioters to flight, and dispersing a much more numerous body of spectators.

"We learn from Newark, Jersey, that a tumultuous proceeding of a kindred nature with the riots in this city took place there last evening. The Rev. Mr. Weeks, it seems, the Pastor of the fourth Presbyterian church, was about to preach a sermon in favour of immediate abolition, and had ascended the pulpit for the purpose, accompanied by a black man. A mob, following the example of the rioters here, broke into the church, put the congregation to flight, tore the interior of the edifice to pieces, and dashed the windows to fragments."

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

The following are the resolutions of the Committee on Steam Navigation to India, as reported in the House of Commons on Monday evening :—

"1. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a regular and expeditious communication with India, by means of steam-vessels, is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India.

"2. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that steam-navigation between Bombay and Suez having, in five successive seasons, been brought to the test of experiment (the expense of which has been borne by the Indian government exclusively), the practicability of an expeditious communication by that line during the north-east monsoon has been established.

"3. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee that the experiment has not been tried during the south-west monsoon; but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, that the communication may be carried on during eight months of the year, June, July, August, and September being excepted, or left for the results of further experience.

"4. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee that the experiments which have been made have been attended with very great expense; but that, from the evidence before the committee, it appears that by proper arrangements the expense may be materially reduced; and, under that impression, it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam communication with India by the Red Sea.

"5. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee that it be left to his majesty's government, in conjunction with the East India Company, to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay or Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal steam committee.

"6. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that by whatever line the communication be established, the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between his majesty's government and the East India Company, including in that charge the expense of the land conveyance from the Euphrates on the one hand, and the Red Sea on the other, to the Mediterranean.

"7. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the steam navigation of the Persian Gulf has not been brought to the test of experiment; but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, that it would be practicable between Bombay and Bussorah during every month in the year.

"8 Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the extension of the line of the Persian Gulph by steam navigation on the river Euphrates has not been brought to the test of experiment; but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, from the Persian Gulph to the town of Bir, which is nearer to the Mediterranean port of Scanderoon than Suez is to Alexandria, there would be no physical obstacles to the steam navigation of that river during at least eight months of the year: November, December, January and February being not absolutely excepted, but reserved for the results of further experience.

"9. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that there appear to be difficulties on the line of the Euphrates from the present state of the countries on the river, and particularly from the wandering Arab tribes, but that those difficulties do not appear to be by any means such as cannot be surmounted, especially by negociations with the Porte, Mehemet Ali, and the chiefs of the principal fixed tribes; and that this route, besides having the prospect of being less expensive, presents so many other advantages, physical, commercial, and political, that it is eminently desirable that it should be brought to the test of a decisive experiment.

"10. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the physical difficulties on the line of the Red Sea appearing to be confined to the months of June, July, August, and September, and those of the river Euphrates to the months of November, December, January, and February, the effective trial of both lines would open a certain communication with the Mediterranean in every month of the year, changing the line of the steam vessels on both sides according to the seasons.

"11. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that it be recommended to his majesty's government to extend the line of Malta packets to such ports in Egypt and Syria as will complete the communication between England and India.

"12. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the expense of this experiment by the Euphrates has been, by an estimate which the committee has subjected to the examination of competent persons, stated at £20,000, which includes a liberal allowance for contingencies; and the committee recommend that a grant of £20,000 be made by parliament for trying that experiment with the least possible delay."

LORD BROUGHAM.

(From the Times of Saturday.)

It is not often that we feel justified in any strong concurrence of opinion with Conservatives in either house of parliament, but really neither conscience as regards ourselves, nor justice or sound policy towards other persons, will permit us to withhold our full acquiescence from the expressions of astonishment, and more than astonishment, which proceeded from some of the Tory-lords on Thursday evening, at the contrast between Lord Brougham's vehement speech on the 4th instant, in defence of those clauses of the Coercion Bill which aimed at the suppression of seditious meetings, and his contemptuous allusion on Thursday to those very clauses, which he declared he would always have got rid of if he could! We will venture to say, that any inconsistency so palpable—*that a levity of political principle so all but preternatural—that a forgetfulness of every thing like public decency so wonderful, has never before been exhibited by any man conscious of being exposed to the observation of his fellows, and to the moral and social consequences of his own actions.* Lord Brougham might have satisfied himself on the former occasion with a mere formal or ostensible advocacy of the clauses in question, as being approved of by his brother ministers; and in that case his subsequent indifference towards them would have offended no high taste or upright feeling. He might again have indulged the same passionate predilection for the clauses referred to, as we saw him exhibit in the above instance, and have more recently declared, as would have been compatible with perfect honour, that he retained his opinion, but gave up the enforcement of it as impracticable. But the Lord Chancellor did neither of these things. He was first elaborate and prominent in his strenuous recommendation of those provisions of the bill. He was next, on Thursday, no less peremptory in his denunciations of their very subordinate usefulness, assuring the country that he had done his utmost to get rid of them'—*to get rid of them* the very moment before they were the subjects of his animated panegyric in the house of lords. Let us ask, then, 'can such things be, without our special wonder?' Good God! that men of brilliant ability cannot always see how much more surely they would attain the ends of every great and noble ambition, by proceeding towards them directly, and along *the high road of truth!*

Is it not, in fact, melancholy to see that this noble and learned lord, with a carelessness of reputation, arising probably from the ease with which he has acquired it, does not think it necessary to remember any statement, however positive, which he may have delivered with the most solemn earnestness on a former occasion? An advocate in a subsequent cause will abandon all the principles on which he founded his address in a former cause, but should the Lord Chancellor, like a mere Nisi Prius advocate, contending not for truth but for a verdict, descend to think that sufficient for the day is the argument thereof; and that victory being the sole object of the orator, the right should never stand in the way of expedient; thus adopting that worldly [illegible] is equally the favourite of the avar[illegible]

"——Rem facias,
Recti si possis: si non, quocunque

Once more let any one read the Lord Chancellor on Thursday night, and that which he delivered on the 4th of July, and pronounce what other principle can have actuated his lordship.*

The boldness that which he pronounces untenable assertions amuses his enemies, and makes the friends who yet cleave to him blush. Does not his lordship *know* that "a member of the Cabinet" did exert himself with *eager characteristic and successful eloquence* to persuade Lord Wellesley to withdraw his recommendation of those clauses which the same member afterwards pronounced in parliament to be essential clauses, though he now sees fit to abandon them? Does he not also know that the king himself pronounced that cabinet to be dissolved, which was solemnly declared in parliament *not* to have been dissolved? Did not Lord Grey expressly † state that he was altogether averse to that communication which the Irish Secretary made with Lord Althorp's sanction, but without Lord Grey's knowledge to the member for Dublin, though on Thursday night it was emphatically asserted by the learned and eloquent lord that Lord Grey was only offended by the extent to which that communication was carried!

We see that *even the greatest talents are not exempt from that liability which is proverbially said to be the concomitant of a certain offence*; and that in all cases the cause of truth is finally protected by the providential want of memory in those who would assail her. One fact, at least, has been clearly established in the midst of all these inconsistencies and indiscretions; it is evident that but for these disclosures ministers would have passed the Coercion Bill with all those tyrannical clauses which now, both by their speeches and acts, they admit to be unnecessary."—*The Manchester Courier. July, 26.*

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MARITIME SERVICE.

Yesterday a Minute, agreed to by the Court of Directors, relative to the claims of the Commanders and officers of the Company's maritime service, for an edequate compensation, in consequence of the cessation of the commercial operations of the Company, was laid on the proprietor's table at the India house. The minute was agreed to by the Court of Directors, after considerable discussion, a Special Court having been convened for that purpose, in consequence of the recommendation of the Court of Proprietors, that the scale of compensation fixed upon to be given was too small, the maritime officers of the service being strongly opposed to the scale proposed, as being inadequate to their claims. It will be observed, by the following abstract of the minute referred to, that the Court of Directors recommend to the Court of Proprietors that the scale should be extended. The minute is dated East India-house, August 5. It states as follow :—

"The Court of Directors of the East India Company, in accordance with the desire expressed by the General Court, proceeded to reconsider the plan of compensation proposed to be granted to the commanders and officers in the maritime service. The Court of Directors stated that a more difficult task could scarcely be conceived than that of deciding upon the multifarious claims to compensation consequent upon the discontinuance of the Company's trade. Acting on the one hand as the guardians of all who have served the Company with zeal and fidelity, it became the duty of the Directors to respond to the liberal disposition manifested to the Company's officers; whilst, on the other hand, the Court felt themselves equally bound as trustees for the Indian territory, to restrict liberality within the limits of what should appear to be due in justice to the pretensions of the respective claimants. The persons in the direct service of the Company were already by law or usage entitled to superannuation allowances; but no such principle existed in the maritime service. It was differently constituted. With the exception of the Commanders and officers of the Company's own ships, the members of that service were appointed by private owners, and not by the Company. The remmeration of maritime servants consisted for the most part of commercial privileges, affording an opportunity for the profitable employment of capital. [illegible] parison could be made [illegible] sideration of Commanders [illegible] portunity of procuring benef[illegible] from trade and other contingen[illegible] of clerks and of officers who re[illegible] ence from the time they enter the [illegible] time of their death, without being affor[illegible] portunity of acquiring a fortune. Comma[illegible] officers were never considered entitled to [illegible] without they came within the provisions [illegible] "Popular Fund" (a fund established by the o[illegible] themselves), while, on the other hand, clerks [illegible] always pensioned off. Nor could the Court of Directors admit the claims of officers of the freighted service, dependent as they were on employment from private connection and influence, with owners whose business did not necessarily cease with the discontinuance of the Company's trade, and not entitled to be put on a footing with the Commanders and officers of the Company's own service. The former grants of compensation to the maritime officers were not relevant to the case. The plan of the Company was to give 1,500*l* to Commanders in the freighted service, such grant to be restricted to those who had an interest in ships built originally for the Company, and whose contracts have expired. Strong objections having been made to that restriction, the Court of Directors are willing to extend the grant of compensation to all Commanders and officers who have been in the actual employ of the Company within the period of five years antecedent to the 22d of April, 1834, upon their declaring it was their intention to follow their profession in the maritime service of the Company. The Court proceeded to state that the compensation of 1814, on the open[illegible] the India trade, was relied on by the mari[illegible] service as a ground for encrease of compensatio[illegible], but that was restricted to Commanders who might fall into decay. The Court of Directors did not think their profession would cease altogether by the cessation of the Company's trade. The Court, however, consider that to such Commanders as may fall into distress, a provision should be made by the adoption of a graduated scale from 150*l* downwards. The plan of the Company did not include any in the freighted service below the 4th mates. The Court of Directors, however, proposed that surgeon's mates should be paid the same as 4th mates; 100*l* to 5th and 6th mates; and 50*l* to such boatswains and gunners as shall have made two voyages at the least in the Company's service.

"The Court of Directors having maturely considered the subject with an anxious desire to consult the wishes expressed by the General Court of Proprietors, and to afford adequate relief consistent with a sense of duty to the trust reposed in them, to a most valuable and highly meritorious class of professional men, can only indulge a confident hope that the plan, with the modifications which have been introduced and explained, will be satisfactory to the General Court."

The slight modification of the original plan of the Court of Directors to compensate their maritime officers is not considered satisfactory by that body, and at the next General Court of Proprietors at the India House a resolution, it is understood, will be submitted to the Court, for increasing the amount of compensation.—*Morning Herald, August 8.*

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO THE NEWLY-APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A splendid entertainment was given by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, on Wednesday evening, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, to the Right Hon. Robert Grant, previously to that gentleman taking his departure to assume the important office of Government of Bombay. Invitations were sent to the Cabinet Ministers and other persons of note and commercial importance.

There were present at the entertainment—the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Palmerston, Lord Hill, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Lord Frederick, Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. Charles Grant, the President of the Board of Control, Mr. Robert Grant, the new Governor, the Earl of Gosford, Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Sir Robert Campbell, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir W. Young, Mr. Crawford, M. P., Mr. Lyall, M. P, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the majority of the other members of the Court of Directors.

At about half-past seven o'clock the dinner was served up, Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., the Chairman of the East India Company, presiding, having on his right hand the Right Hon. Robert Grant, and on his left the Marquis of Lansdowne. The cloth having been removed,

The CHAIRMAN first gave the health of the King, which was warmly received, as well as the following toast, "The Queen and the rest of the Royal Family."

The CHAIRMAN next called the attention of the company to the Honourable Gentleman whose appointment to a high and important office in India they had met on that occasion to celebrate—(hear, hear). The Chairman paid a very high eulogium on the talents of Robert Grant, and felt confident that in that gentleman would be found a true knowledge of the principles of legislation, which peculiarly fitted him for the duties of the high situation he was about to fill; and that, under the change that had taken place in the character of the East India Company, he would be found able and zealous in his Government—(cheers). He concluded by proposing the health of the Right Hon. Robert Grant, the Governor of Bombay—(cheers).

The toast was drank with full honours.

Mr. ROBERT GRANT said he scarcely knew how to express his thanks for the kindness that had been shown towards him. There were many considerations connected with the enterprise he had undertaken which pressed heavily upon him. It must not be thought here or elsewhere that he was insensible to the high compliment that had been paid to him by his appointment, but he must beg to repudiate the general eulogium that the Chairman had passed upon his previous conduct—(hear). He was fully sensible of the arduous nature of the duties he had been called upon to perform, and he undertook them without considering private sacrifices or other almost overpowering considerations, and he might say it was with trembling that he proceeded to his high duties—(hear). Whatever qualifications he might be supposed to possess for the high office, whatever degree of information he

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* Since that was written we have seen his lordship's speech of last night, where he again if we understand him, expresses a regard for the abandoned clauses. How can we follow such versatility of motion? It baffles all attempts to catch any real decided meaning. It is a mere oratorical puzzle—a metaphysical maze.

† In the debate last night the noble earl repeated this statement; he said in express terms, "that the communication with O'Connell had taken place equally without his knowledge or concurrence, and if he had known of it, such a communication, in whatever form, would have been resisted by him."

[redacted]y's affairs, and of the Indian Govern- still he felt the great and ave to perform would re- e. He had, however, gained e head of intelligence; and he t if he wanted every other qualifi- gh office, he at least could declare that ent attachment to the body he was about d to the people of India—(cheers). It was grounds and not from personal feeling that anxious that his previous connection with the dia Company should be thrown out of consider- in viewing the subject of his appointment to ce—(hear). He possessed a firm attachment of loyalty to the Government and the Company, and he knew the obligation that was imposed upon him, and which pressed upon him so heavily that he really felt himself unable to state his sentiments, but in a distant quarter of the world, he trusted to be enabled to show that he was not unmindful of these obligations—(cheers). He thanked them for the kind manner in which his name had been received.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "the health of Lord Hill and his gallant compatriots in arms"—(cheers).

The toast was drank with many cheers.

Lord HILL, on behalf of himself and the other members of the army, expressed his acknowledgments for the honour done to that branch of the service. He could not refrain from expressing a tribute to the able conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and to state that while he (Lord Hill) had been at the head of the army, he had received from him the most valuable and important advice. He congratulated the Company on the selection they had made of his Right Hon. Friend, who was now about to proceed to India.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "the health of Sir Pulteney Malcolm and the Navy," which was drank with applause.

Sir P. MALCOLM returned thanks.

The CHAIRMAN said every man must have some public principle. He never was anxious to introduce politics at such meetings as the present, but in proposing the names of his Majesty's Ministers—(hear), he could not help observing that his Noble Friend near him (the Marquis of Lansdowne) was the model of an English Nobleman (cheers). The Ministers who served the country of our hopes, he trusted, would hand it down to posterity as it had been handed down to them. After eulogising the conduct of the Ministry, the Chairman concluded by proposing as a toast "the Marquis of Lansdowne and the rest of the Ministers."

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE hoped to be permitted on behalf of himself and his colleagues to express his deep sense of gratitude for the honour done to them, but he felt he was indebted to the situation he held in his Majesty's service for those marks of respect that had been shown to him by the Honourable Chairman. They were assembled there on that occasion to show their confidence in the talent of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) and at a moment deeply interesting to the political welfare of India—(hear). He (the Marquis of Lansdowne) felt a deep interest in the affairs of India, and his Majesty's Government had given power to the Company which was of great responsibility, particularly at a moment when a vast variety of circumstances opened a wide field for the improvement of India—(hear), and at a period when the Government of the country was endeavouring to open new channels of communication with India which must affect, and, he felt confidence under good Government, advance the interests of India—(hear, hear). His Right Hon. Friend, Mr. Robert Grant, had taken office under circumstances not of diminished reponsibility, but at a period when there was a greater hope of improving India than during the Government of any of his predecessors—(hear, hear). In the desire to promote the interests and advance the prosperity of that country, the Court of Directors, to whom the Government of India was now left, would meet with every assistance from his Majesty's present, and he had no doubt, from all future advisers—(cheers) however composed. They would receive the most cordial co-operation, and if necessary, efficient protection in all measures considered fitting for the interests of the millions for whose improvement and safety this country was responsible. That at such a spirit will continue to animate the Court of Directors no one will doubt, and the best return he could make to the Chairman for the manner in which his Majesty's Ministers had been proposed to the Company, would be for him to propose the healths of the Chairman, Deputy chairman, and court of Directors of the East India Company—(cheers)

The toast having been drank with great applause,

The CHAIRMAN said the Noble Marquis had been pleased to bestow on himself and his colleagues a compliment. He considered the Court of Directors were entitled to the confidence of the British public. They had endeavoured to promote British interests, as well as those of the natives of India under the Government of the Company. Those of the Company who had lived among the natives of India knew what was required for their welfare: the natives were the objects of their care, and the Court of Directors have been always steadily anxious to pursue measures for their good. The Court of Directors had been anxious to advance knowledge and the arts and sciences in India. They were making progress, and he hoped they would tend to the advantage of that country—(hear, hear), as he thought they would—(cheers). He hoped the Court of Directors would be found to do justice to the charge they had undertaken—(hear).

The CHAIRMAN remarked, that the wisdom of the Legislature had established two co-ordinate powers for the management of the affairs of India: upon a perfect cordiality subsisting between these two bodies depended, in a considerable degree, the safety of India—(hear, hear). It was necessary a cordial understanding should subsist to promote the good of that country, and to extend the principles of legislation. In short a sort of conjugal union should exist between the Board of Control and the East India Company—(cheers and laughter). He was happy to say there was no desire shown to throw impediments in the way of arrangements. That harmony existed between both, and it was important that they should proceed together in concord—(hear). He concluded by proposing the health of the "Right Hon. Charles Grant, President of the Board of Control"—(cheers).

The toast having been honoured,

Mr. C. GRANT said the kind disposition evinced towards him by the Chairman was gratifying to him, and would excite him to future exertions for the benefit of India. He was conscious that the principles that had guided him were founded on a desire to increase the security of the East India dominions—(hear, hear); and he thanked his Noble Friend for the expression of a cordial co-operation on the part of Government to obtain that object—(hear). He was deeply conscious of the importance of the duties he had to perform, and all who looked at the concerns of India—the difficulties which existed in maintaining good government, and increasing the property of that country—must know this to be the case. If he persevered in the course he had adopted, it was no small relief to be assured that he was associated with men like the Court of Directors, to whom he could, in every case of difficulty, resort; nor had he been slow to resort to them, and he said it with delight that he had never failed to obtain co-operation. There was nothing like a jealous feeling—nothing like exclusiveness, or an unworthy feeling among them—(hear). He had received the most patriotic assistance from them. An enlightened Legislature had entrusted a great responsibility to the Court of Directors—he meant the Government of the East Indian Empire; that Empire was formed of anomalous and extraordinary materials. It has been raised to extreme importance by a mercantile body. While they prosecuted commerce, they maintained the Government of that vast empire, and they now had the honour of governing it. It had been the object of the Court of Directors to make the connection honourable to this county and advantageons to the people of India, and he hoped they would continue so to act, and he trusted the result would correspond with what the Chairman had stated—(hear).

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the health of "Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General of India," and in doing so, expressed his anxiety that that Noble Lord might return to his native country, and that his valuable services might not be lost by his zeal to perform his duty. The late accounts from his Lordship relative to his health were consolatory—may they be confirmed! He would propose to drink to "the health of the Governor-General, and may he return in health to his family, to reap the rewards of his zealous exertions!"—(cheers).

Lord GOSFORD said he had received a letter of five pages from his Lordsip, written in his usual style, but his Lordship's anxiety to perform his duty had caused him to expose himself too much, and he had suffered severely in consequence.

The next toast was "Sir Frederick Adam, the Governor of Fort St. George, and the Governor of Agra."

In proposing the health of the head of the army in in India (Lord William Bentinck), the Chairman took occasion to advert to the splendid successes of the troops in India, and to pay a tribute to Lord Clive for his victories

The CHAIRMAN rose to propose the last toast of the evening. The East India Company and the City of London, he said, had long been connected together in a cause beneficial to both. Their friendship certainly had been cemented by a little interest experienced on both sides. The late change in the Company's character would certainly lead to lessen the benefit, but he trusted the friendship of the City to the Company, would continue. He gave as a toast the health of "Mr Crawford, M. P. (and Mr. Lyall, and several of the Company), and success to the trade and commerce of London"—(cheers).

Mr. CRAWFORD returned thanks, and said that 37 years ago he entered the service of the Company as a writer on the Bengal establishment, and he could bear testimony to the high character of the Government in India.

The Chairman at past eleven quitted his seat, and the company retired.

The entertainment gave the greatest satisfaction; it was composed of the choicest viands.—*Morning Herald, August 8.*

THE LETTERS OF "RATIO."

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.
London, 18th July, 1834.

SIR.—I have been a subscriber to your Magazine from its first establishment, and have found it to contain more valuable information, not only on India and our Colonies, but on all matters of general interest, than any of its cotemporaries. I agree with its principles, and admire the zeal, firmness, and ability with which they are advocated. Having paid this brief and just tribute to the merit of your periodical, I may the more freely express my deep mortification, that any and so much of your valuable space, for the last few months, should have been sullied by the drivellings of a dotard, or the frothings of a fool. What else are the letters bearing the signature of Ratio? It were needless to observe they are opposed to the principles of your Magazine, for they are the antithesis of common sense.

In one place, your sage correspondent asserts the old Tory doctrine "that idle expenditure increases wealth—ergo, the extravagance of the government conduces to the prosperity of the governed." Locke would call this madness,—a just confusion from a false premise. But folly claims Ratio for her own; and the assertion that Debt is Capital, and the application of this postulate to Great Britain—to Great Britain, above all countries, whose debt was contracted, not in the development of natural resources, but in the maintenance of just wars—brands Ratio as a Fool. To this point he stands, and complains of Mr. Grant "*using as his own, without acknowledgment,*" those views which he had impressed upon that most *astute* statesman. This is certainly unpardonable in Mr. Grant, who had no need to borrow Ratio's fooleries to establish his own imbecility.

I am unwilling to trespass on your space, and still more to follow the insane wanderings of Ratio! who, if he have a spark of reason, will ask himself,—from what sources an extravagant government must be supplied? Is a nation without debt, consequently without capital? Have the funded debts of Great Britain, or British India, been applied to national purposes? Is wealth generated by the extravagance of the idle, or by the exertions of the industrious?

Is not his vindication of extravagant expenditure and enormous debts, as sapient as the reply of the drunken miller, who, when remonstrated with for scattering his flour on the highway, observed; in a style as grave and didactic as Ratio's, "*unless you sow, expect not that you will reap.*"

If the answers to these queries do not stop Ratio's ravings, pray let his lucubrations in future bear their true signature. Stultus may serve your readers as *caveto* of his nonsense.

I may add, I know Ratio only through your Magazine: in which as matter of justice, I claim the insertion of this letter.

I have the honour to be,—A CONSTANT READER.

THE NEW CRIMINAL COURT.

We have great pleasure in transcribing from the *Standard* the following just acknowledgment, and beg to add our hearty concurrence in every syllable of it:—

Of all the acts of the administration, perhaps the most important, certainly the one upon which public opinion is most likely to be unanimous, has been the creation of the new central criminal court, the statute for which has just received the royal assent. The jurisdiction of this, the first criminal court in the world, will comprise a population of two millions, and effectually vindicate the administration of justice from the reproach of that tardiness, to which it has been hitherto but too truly liable. Previously to this enactment, persons committing offences within half a mile of the Old Bailey, were obliged to be taken nearly twenty miles to the place of trial, whereas they must now be committed to the New Court, thereby avoiding vast trouble and expense. Its greatest advantage, however, is the facility which it affords to the operations of justice; under its provisions no accused person can remain at most above three weeks imprisoned without trial; thus, in cases of guilt, striking terror by the case, rescuing innocence from the fearful contamination of a prison. As we believe that the exclusive credit of this most excellent measure belongs to the Lord Chancellor himself, we gladly concede to him the fame which it must produce, and which will live when political defeats and victories are forgotten. Such measures as these are worthy of a great and enlightened mind, and will entitle Lord Brougham to the lasting gratitude of the country.—*Examiner, August 3.*

FRANCE.

Marshal Soult has resigned the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the War Ministry, and Marshal Gerard has been appointed his successor in both. The cause of Marshal Soult's resignation is abundantly discussed and variously explained by the Paris papers, the fact of it having been known in Paris on the day before. The Marshal had for some time disagreed with his colleagues on various questions of policy, especially that of maintaining a standing army, which the Marshal insisted on increasing to 400,000 men. Fears had been entertained lest the New Chamber of Deputies should object to the enormous budget required by the Minister of War. The latter, however, preferred resigning to any change in his military arrangements. His loss, as War Minister, seems to be regretted by all parties, as no one in France was better qualified than himself for the duties of the War Department. Beyond that, however, the change in the Ministry seems to have produced but little sensation whatever in Paris. * * *

It is curious enough that there should appear so close a resemblance between the causes assigned for Soult's dawnfal, and for the retreat from office of one far nobler and more up-right—the late Prime Minister of this country. Lord Grey is stated to have given in his resignation because he was taught by Lord Althorp to despair of the Coercion Bill in that form which his Lordship deemed necessary for the peace of Ireland being carried through the House of Commons. So Marshal Soult's equivalent for a coercion bill was a standing army of 500,000 soldiers, and his abandonment of the Ministry is ascribed to a fear that the Chamber of Deputies would divest that recipe for good government of so many of its teeth and claws as to leave it no longer an effective instrument of the purposes for which it was wanting. With regard to the reality of this motive, which has been thus freely imputed to Marshal Soult, we have our doubts about it. We strongly suspect that the amount of the standing army had been the work, not of Marshal Soult, but of Louis Philippe. * *

In July, the month wherein Louis Philippe assumed his pure republican authority, there is evidence to prove that the effective and disposable amount of the French army did not exceed 30,000 men, five-sixth of the war budget being purloined by the colonels of regiments and other licensed swindlers. But in three months afterwards Marshal Soult (not a Minister, but commissioned thereto by the Crown) had already brought up the efficient strength of the army to upwards of 150,000 men. For the rest his abject conduct under Charles X., when he used to carry large prayer-books, tapers, and other articles of equal value in *his* pious eyes, after the Archbishop of Paris—his treachery, first to Napoleon, after the campaign of 1814, and to Louis XVIII., during that of 1815, must damn this selfish soldier as a politician devoid of principle, so long as the historian shall record his name. We must repeat, that they who anticipate any sensible alteration in the course of the French Government from this fall of Soult, and substitution of Marshal Gerard, will be apt to find themselves grievously disappointed. The state of Europe is hardly such as to tempt Louis Philippe *to disarm.*—*Times.*

There is an article in the *Journals des Debats* of Wednesday, which proves that the French Government, and the writers who support it, comprehend thoroughly the most important bearings of the question relative to the succession of the Spanish crown. The article justly considers, that besides the Spanish interest in that question, there is a French question of the very highest moment,—viz., whether the constitutional government of France, as now established, shall or shall not be tormented and endangered by the existence of a despotic monarchy in Spain, encouraging and assisting the French Carlists in their unwearied efforts to overthrow the Orleau Dynasty, and to raise once more upon its ruins the elder branch of the House of Bourbon. Upon this point the understanding and exposition of the *Journal des Debats* are made clear to every one. It states distinctly, that the entrance of Carlos into Spain is, as regards France, a direct counter-revolutionary measure; that the attempt of the Carlists against the Cortes at Madrid must be met by an assembling of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, for that every step taken in advance by the Spanish partisans of absolute power will be accompanied *part passa* by the counter-revolutionary movements of the northern side of the Pyrenees.—*Times.*

PARIS.—JULY, 31.

On no day has the mania of speculation in the Spanish stock been more clearly demonstrated than yesterday. An article appeared in the *Courier Francias*, stating that, according to letters from Constantinople of the 5th, a Russian naval and land expedition had arrived at two Turkish ports of the Black Sea, and that the troops were expected shortly to arrive in the Bosphorus, from whence a sufficient number was to be sent on to garrison the fortresses of the Dardanelles, the whole to remain in the straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles until it should please England and France to cease making threatening demonstrations in the Archipelago. Considering the importance of such an announcement, and the source from which it came, one might have supposed that it would have created a powerful sensation at the Bourse. It did not, however, produce any such effect, nor did any body there seem aware that it had appeared in any of the morning papers. The only inquiry, the only thought, was about Don Carlos and the Spanish Regent's speech at the opening of the Cortes; the only question was, whether France would be compelled to interfere with the internal concerns of Spain and at what time. People seemed to think there was nothing on earth but Spanish affairs to speak of and Spanish stock wherein to exercise the industry of buying and selling. That stock underwent again some extensive fluctuations, owing to the nature of the transactions in it. French stock fell also in consequence of some heavy sales.

"We have no further intelligence to-day from the northern provinces of Spain, nor does it appear that the contents of the Spanish Regent's speech were up to this day at noon, known to any but the members of the Cabinet Council, who have chosen to keep the knowledge of them entirely to themselves. The despatches from Madrid in which the speech came, and which were announced by the Bayonne telegraph of the 29th, ought to have reached Paris yesterday morning.

"The length of our legislative session will probably depend on the discussions relative to the address. It is extremely doubtful whether the Chambers will remain open after the voting of the address, as the whole of the deputies who have come from distant parts of the country are anxious to return as soon as possible to their homes. A sufficient number to constitute a Chamber has complied with the Ministerial invitation by attending, but it would require more urgent business than is now in prospect to keep many of them in Paris at this time of the year after the address has been voted. The presence of one half of the deputies, that is 230, is required to form a chamber; and of the 952 who are now in Paris, if 28 only were to absent themselves, no business whatever could be gone into.

AUGUST 1.

The *Courrier Francais* speaks of letters of the 5th of July, received from Constantinople, which mention the arrival at Sizopoli, a Turkish port on the European coast of the Black Sea, of a Russian squadron, having troops on board; and say that another similar expedition has appeared off Ereklee, a Turkish town on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea. These Russian armaments were expected to make their appearance within the straits of the Bosphorus very shortly, should the English and French naval armaments continue "to give uneasiness to the Turks and their protectors." The *Courrier* also states that orders have been transmitted by the French Government to the Admiral commanding the squadron at Toulon to put to sea on the 31st of July with all the ships under his command, and proceed immediately to the Dardanelles. In reference to the affairs of the East, the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 26th of July also speaks of letters from Constantinople of the 4th, which, it would seem, say nothing of the arrival of Russian forces off any part of the Turkish coast of the Black Sea, and affirm that the English fleet had sailed from Vourla for the Greek Archipelago. The Turkey correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* goes on to say, in his latter of the 4th, above alluded to, that the English and French Governments had better leave Turkey to herself and to her faithful ally, Russia, if they do not wish, by needless demonstration, to place the former entirely under the dependence of the latter.

It was said in Paris that the Spanish Regent's opening speech to the Cortes had been received by the French Government, and that its contents were highly satisfactory.—*Times, August 1.*

LISBON.—JULY 19.

In compliance with my promise per last packet, I shall proceed to give you some further information respecting the financial position of this country. The natural revenue of the kingdom before the death of the late King, without reckoning anything of the proceeds of that of the colonies, was about 7,300,000,000 reis, but the charges amounted to 9,000,000,000 reis. Now it is proposed that the army, navy, Royal Family, and civil list, and all other expenses, shall not exceed 4,800,000,000: besides which, the clergy and monks are to be provided for by Government—the former in compensation for their tithes, the latter for their properties. But this will not require a very large sum because the bishops and [redacted] have still a great deal of property left, so that only the parish priests (there are 4,000 parishes) are to be attended to, and as the monks and friars, many of them have left the country for ever, and generally their number is considerably diminished: independent of all which, upon a reasonable calculation in ten years, will be reduced to a very small number indeed by natural deaths. It is imagined that 800,000,000 reis will provide for these objects, and the remainder will be applied towards the interest and sinking fund on foreign loans and national debt. This I know to be the view of the matter taken by several well-informed persons, and I am told that it coincides with the present intentions of Ministers, which however may undergo some change, through circumstances or otherwise, before the financial arrangements are required to be submitted to the Cortes. The great thing that I am anxious to ascertain is, how far the Government will be able to clear every old score arising from the necessary outlay attending the war out of its present resources, which I am told they can do, but which I shall endeavour to ascertain in the course of the next few days, because, if this is really the case, there is no country, I should think, which can boast of such a favourable financial position as Portugal at present holds, because it has the needful to pay the public creditor in full, without on that account augmenting the taxes, or having recourse to any forced expedient. The Capellanias Church, and Encomienda property, which have lately been annexed to the State, as well as former national domains, and the convent property, together with the debt from Brazil, far exceed in value the amount of the whole public debt of the country—viz. the Capellanias, Church and Encomienda, and national property are, I am told, supposed to be worth upwards of 5,200,000*l.*; the convent property, independent of the superabun-

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dance of plate, gold, and brilliant ornaments, which yielded the monks and friars in money, as well as in grain, wine, and oil, not tithes, but rent of some of their properties paid in kind, according to the practice in this and the neighbouring country, upwards of 245,000*l.* per annum, valued at 4,600,000*l.*; the debt from Brazil, upwards of 1,600,000*l.*; making near 11,500,000*l.* sterling. Some people, amongst them official men, carry these valuations much higher, particularly the first one, of which I am not sufficiently competent to judge; but as far as the second is concerned, having had an opportunity of investigating a variety of documents and accounts relating thereto, I am tolerably confident that the amount set down is nearly correct. Seven years ago the number of monks and friars was about 6,320, now it does not exceed 4,850, a few more or less. There are 105 convents of nuns, containing, eight years since, 3,800, besides lay servants, but now not more than about 2,700, with an income of about 110,000*l* sterling per annum: they are not interfered with by Government up to this present moment. The revenues of the higher clergy are still very considerable, but in no instance do they come up to those of the rich dignitaries of Toledo, Seville, Santiag, &c., in Spain although the Bishops of Braganza, Vize, and others have very large incomes. In the estimate which is made of the incomes of the monks, no account is taken of the proceeds of the prayers which they offer up daily for the faithful, by the performance of the ceremony of the mass and other private sources. Their properties are the only things taken into accounts.—*Times, August* 7.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ECCLESIASTICAL REVENUE INQUIRY.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Your Majesty having been pleased to issue a commission under the great seal, dated the 2nd day of June, in the second year of your Majesty's reign, authorizing and directing the commissioners therein named to make a full and correct inquiry respecting the revenues and patronage belonging to the several archiepiscopal and episcopal sees in England and Wales, to all cathedral and collegiate churches, and to all ecclesiastical benefices (including donatives, perpetual curacies, and chapelries), with or without cure of souls, and the names of the several patrons thereof, and other circumstances therewith connected; and your Majesty having been further pleased, on the expiration of the said commission, to issue a second commission, extending the period within which the commissioners were required to make their final report, and authorizing them to extend their inquiries to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and the Isle of Man: —

We, your Majesty's Commissioners, whose hands and seals are hereunto set, humbly report to your Majesty that, in obedience to your Majesty's commands, we have proceeded to execute the duties committed to us.

In prosecuting our inquiries, we have from the extent and complexity of the various matters to be investigated, encountered many difficulties, which though not unexpected, necessarily required a considerable length of time to surmount.

We believe that we are now in possession of materials sufficient to enable us to make a full report to your Majesty on all the topics within the range of our commission; but to arrange and digest into a tabular form so large a mass of returns, comprising so many different heads of information, and thus to present a distinct view of the whole revenues of the church, and their distribution, has been a work of no ordinary labour, which, though nearly completed, must still occupy some further time.

It would have been more satisfactory to us to have awaited the period when we could have completed our task by a final report, but we are impressed with a conviction that it is expedient to lay before your Majesty, without delay, a statement of the total income of the church and of the manner in which it is divided between the archbishops, bishops, corporations, aggregate and sole and the incumbents and curates of benefices.

The total amount of the gross annual revenues of the several archiepiscopal and episcopal sees in England and Wales is 180,46 *l.*, affording an average of 6,683*l.*; and the total amount of the net annual revenues of the same is 160,114*l.*, affording an average of 5,930*l.*

The total amount of the gross annual revenues of the several cathedral and collegiate churches in England and Wales, together with the separate gross annual revenues of the several dignitaries and other spiritual persons members of cathedrals or collegiate churches, is 350,86 *l.* and the total amount of the net annual revenues of the same is 272,8 *8l.*

The total number of benefices with and without cure of souls, the incumbents thereof have made returns to our inquiries, [illegible] those which are permanently or accustomably annexed to superior preferments, and which are included in the statements respecting those preferments is 10,498; the total amount of the gross annual revenues of which benefices is 3,9 ,950*l.*, affording an average of 304*l.*; and the total amount of the net annual revenues of the same is ,000,393*l.*, affording an average of 285*l*

The total number of benefices with and without cure of souls in England and Wales, including those not returned to us, is 10,701; the total gross income of which calculated from the average of those returned, will be 3,233,662*l.*, and the total net income thereof will be 3,[illegible]58 248*l.*

The total number of curates employed both by resident and non-resident incumbents returned to us is 5,282, whose annual stipends in the aggregate amount to 424,796*l.*, affording an average annual stipend of 80*l.*, and the total amount of the stipends of curates, if 102 be assumed as the proportionate number on the benefices not returned, and the same be calculated on the average of those returned to us, will be 432,956*l.*

From a scale which we have prepared of the benefices with cure of souls returned to us, it appears that there are 294, the incomes of which are respectively under 50*l.*; 1,621 of 50*l.*, and under 100*l.*; 1,591 of 100*l.*, and under 150*l.*; 1,355 of 150*l.*, and under 200*l.*; 1,964 of 200; and under 300*l.*; 1,317 of 300 *l.* and under 400*l.*; 830 of 400*l.*, and under 500*l.*; 504*l* of 500*l.*, and under 600*l.*; 337 of 600*l.* and under 700*l.*; 207 of 700*l.*, and under 80 *l.*; 179 of 800*l.*, and under 900*l.*; 91 of 900*l* and under 1,000*l.*; 137 of 1,000*l.*, and under 1,500*l.*; 81 of 1,500*l.*, and under 2,000*l.*, and under 2,000*l.*; 18 of 2,000*l.* and upwards.

The number of sinecure rectories returned to us, and which sinecure rectories are included in the number of benefices above stated, is 624; the agregate gross annual revenues of which amount to 18,622*l.*, affording an average of 30*l.*, and the aggregate net annual revenues of the same amount to 17,09*l.*, affording an average of 27*l.*

We regret that it is not at present practicable to offer a full explanation of the various items which compose the difference between the gross and net amounts but, to prevent misapprehension, we think it advisable to observe, that no deduction is made from income on account of payments to curates, nor for the reparations of episcopal residences or of glebe houses and offices, nor on account of payment of rates and taxes for the same, nor has any deduction been made on account of arrears due at the time of making the returns, or of any payments not being of a compulsory nature.

The returns of income have been generally made upon an average of three years, ending December 31, 1831.

Received this day of June, 1834.
W. Cantuar, E. Eber., Lansdowne, Harrowby, C. J. London, J. Lincoln, C. Bathor, Wynford, W. S. Bourne, Henry Goulburn, Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, J Nicholl, N C. Tindal, E J Littleton, Stephen Lushington, George Chandler, C. Wordsworth, Joseph Allen, Charles Thorp, Hugh C. Jones.
Dated this 6th day of June, 1834.

MISCELLANEA.

THE EAST INDIA TRADE.—On Tuesday, the first of the series of sales established by the committee of East India merchants, to supersede those of the East India Company, which have nearly been brought to a close, owing to the commercial character of the Company having ceased under the operation of the late India Bill, was concluded; and the project of holding periodical sales, following the system of the East India Company as nearly as possible, appears likely to afford increased facilities to the trade of the port of London. The indigo sale, which commenced on the 15th inst., concluded on Tuesday, there having been 10,367 chests declared, of which 1,195 chests belonged to the East India Company, which, with the licensed trade, amounted to 5,613 chests. The private merchants had 4,754 chests for sale. The whole quantity withdrawn previously to and during the sale is nearly 3,000 chests. The sal commenced without animation, but as it advanced more briskness was observable, and the whole quantity sold, produced on the average a reduction, as compared with the prices of the April sale, of from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. on fine and good qualities; of 3*d.* to 9*d.* per lb. on middling and ordinary Bengal; and about 3*d.* per lb. for Madras, Manilla, &c. The Company's indigo was taxed at from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and was all sold, excepting one chest, at from 3*s.* 7*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb. The orders from the continent were not numerous or extensive, as was expected, the quantity of indigo declared for the present sale being very extensive, and the exportations during the last 12 months having been limited. For home consumption, the dyers in different parts of the country, as well as the holders, bought up largely at the sale, trade in manufacturing districts being very brisk, and the stocks on hand being small. The quantity of indigo remaining under the care of the East India Company unsold, but belonging to private merchants, is about 6,000 chests, including the 1,428 chests, being part of the withdrawals from the present sale, part of which will be brought forward at the next sale, in October.—*Times, July* 31.

The Legislative Palaces of the Spanish Cortes, are thus described by a correspondent of the *Times*. "That of the Proceres is magnificent, and indeed the most splendid and elegant in Europe. M. Marintegui has in sixty days transformed, into a palace an old saloon for the reception of Ambassadors, in the dilapidated Palace of the Retiro, which, since the days of Phillip the First, had become a mere receptacle for filth and dirt. All the seats are of fine mahogany, richly carved and gilt, and covered with velvet cushions. There are benches for the public, so placed that every one, even the most elevated, can see and hear all that passes. The internal and external galleries, the meeting-rooms for the officers and committees, and library, the room for the archives, the secretary's offices, the throne, the vestibules, the statues, and in fact every accessory, are magnificent. The frontispieces, as well towards the Prado, where the principal entrance is, as towards the Retiro, are sculptured in the finest style most appropriate to the edifice which they adorn. The first represents the Queen Regent presenting to the representatives of the nation her daughter Isabella the Second, with the fundamental laws, while Despotism is sinking in convulsions into the arms of Death. In the Palace of the Procuradores, however, the architect appears to have failed. Of a magnificent church, which at once afforded him a Chamber of Deputies that might have been one of the most grand and superb in Europe, he has formed only a very small obscure, and paltry room. He might have found seats for half the population of Madrid, and yet not more than two hundred persons can find accommodation."

[The Gallery of the House of Commons holds just two hundred persons. They Spaniards are as well off in this respect, therefore, as Englishman.] *Spectator, August* 9.

VALUE OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIA COLONIES.—"Since the establishment of the West India colonies, the exports from them to Great Britain amounted to 430,000,000*l.* sterling; and the value of merchandise exported from Great Britain to the West Indies, 230,000,000*l.*—balance in favour of Great Britain, 200,000,000*l.*: annual value of imports from the West Indies, 8,000,000*l.*; ditto of exports to, 4,000,000*l.*—expended annually in England 4,000,000*l.*

A PRESENT FROM THE LADIES OF ENGLAND TO THE PRINCESS LIEVEN.—As a mark of affection and respect, will be presented this day to her Highness a bracelet, composed of the most precious gems. It is the workmanship of the most celebrated jeweller in London, and will be delivered by a Countess of distinguished fashion.—*Standard.*

GAME IN AND OUT OF SEASON. BOW STREET.—A few days since M. Ude, the celebrated French cook appeared on a summons issued on the information of the Marquis of Queensberry, for having served game at Crockford before the commencement of the season.

Sir Roger Gresley deposed that he was a member of Crockford's Club-house, and one of the managing committee of that establishment. The defendant was cook there, and on the 19th of June witness dined at the club house, and saw grouse served in the room but did not partake of it.

M. Ude (with the genuine French shrug)—Vel my dear Sare Rojer, vat is all dis to me? How de divil can I tell veder black game, or vite game, or rede game go up to the diningroom? Dere is plenty of game always go on in de house, but dat is noting to me."

Sir Roger Gressley—"I really don't know what in common justice M. Ude can have to do in the matter."

M. Ude—"Tank you my dear Sare Rojer. I knew you voud get me out of de scrape vot the noble marquise has got me into dis time." (Great laughter.)

Charles, Marquis of Queensberry sworn—"I was a member of the committe at Crockford's but am not now, I was at Crockford's on the 19th, and dined, and grouse were served at the table.

M. Ude—"But my noble friend (great laughter), as I said to my friend Sare Rojer, I know noting at all about vot vent into the room, I never sawed it at all"

Sir F. Roe—"Whether you know it or not, the act of Parliament makes you liable"

M. Ude—"Upon my honour dat is very hard Ven I got de summons I remonstrated with my Lord Alvanley, and he say, 'Oh, never mind, Ude say dey vere pigeons instead of grouse'

'Ah, my lord,' say I, I cannot do better dan call dem pigeons, because dat bird is so common in dis house." (Loud laughter.)

Sir F. Roe said he must convict the defendant, but he should certainly put the lowest penalty—namely, 5*s.*

M. Ude—"Vell, I shall pay de money, but it is dam hard (Laughter.) Ve have always game in our house, and de poor devil of a cook have to pay de penalty for it." (Great laughter.) [Ude's reproof was admirable. When members of the aristocracy come forward to prosecute cooks for serving grouse out of season, the public cannot help making a comparison between the two kinds of *game* touching which the cook and the lord commit themselves. Ude is fined for cooking grouse—what fine does the law annex to cooking pigeons?]

RELICS OF NAPOLEON'S ARMY.—Between two and three hundred tons of the bones of men and horses, that perished on Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, have arrived at Grimsby. These are the remains of the army of 30,000 who were lost one night, almost at the commencement of the Emperor' sretreat from the Russian capital.

BREVET.—The long expected brevet for the benefit of old subalterns in the army, appeared on the 1st inst.

THE EAST INDIA TRADE.—On Tuesday, the first of the series of sales, established by the Committee of last India Company, was concluded. There were 10,367 chests of indigo declared, of which 1,105 belonged to the East India Company, with the licensed trade, amounted to 5,613 chests; the private merchants had 4,754 for sale. The whole quantity withdrawn was about 3,000 chests. The sale produced, on an average, a reduction, compared with the April sale, of from 6d. to 1s. per lb. on fine qualities; of 3d. to 9d. per lb. on middling; and about 3d on Madras, Mannilla, &c. The company's indigo was taxed at from 3s. 6d. per lb.; the merchants at from 3s 7d. to 6s. 3d. per lb.

MATRIMONIAL NEWS.—Lord Mahon is married to the accomplished daughter of Sir Edward Kerrison; and Mr. Ellice, son of the Right Honourable Edward Ellice, to the daughter of General Balfour. A daughter of the Earl Shrewsbury has been affianced as the wife of a foreign prince, and has, previous to her marriage with him, been created Princess Talbot. Lord Holmesdale, too, is married to Miss Percy, the Bishop of Carlisle's daughter. Indeed, there have recently been several very agreeable commissions of matrimony; but no one in particular so strikingly interesting as that of Captain Charles Spooner—quære Spooney?—of the ship Erie, to Miss Kingatara Orabath, of Poolemydoodley Villa, Slops, Otaheite. Miss K. is the daughter of General Bmglpdlswhtmtmpg Dempslrfgwomladmmer, a chief of the island, Knight Grand Cross of the Pig and Olive Branch, and connected with the most noble families of that country, and distantly related to the Queen of virtuous, pious, and Joseph Banks memory, Oberea. The young lady is but sixteen, and has not yet done growing; she stands six feet seven; her countenance, which is a bright mahogany colour, full of intelligence and expression, has, to the unaccustomed stranger, a peculiar appearance, owing to the elaborate nature of the tattooing by which her graceful round brown cheeks are adorned. Her eyes, which are large and intelligent, are, of what is called by Maradan Carsan, a Pomona green colour; her ears are large, and slit after the newest fashion.

Immediately after the nuptial ceremony, the bashful bride delighted the assembled party by displaying her skill and gracefulness in swimming, which she did with an ease and dexterity quite wonderful. Captain Spooner, who has united himself to this lovely creature, commands a whaler, which, it appears, had been unsuccessful in its fishing during the last season; he has, however, amply consoled himself by harpooning this high-born lady, whom he designates the Princess of *Whales*—a fit match, in our opinion, for the *Dolphin* of France.

CABINET COMMOTION.—Since our last, in which we noticed the resignation of certain members of the Government, there has been a much more serious explosion. As we profess to have *no* political feelings, we shall merely relate the facts which led to this "flare up," historically, and as impartially, we trust, as if they had occurred in the time of Wat Tyler or Oliver Cromwell.

The first beginning of the affair was this. It seems that somebody connected with the Government had a great desire to conciliate Mr. O'Connell, the gentleman whom of all others in the empire His Majesty's Ministers had thought it necessary to denounce in that Sessional Manifesto which is by courtesy called the King's Speech. In order to secure, as it seems his neutrality upon one or two Parliamentary questions and a pending election for Wexford, Mr. Littleton, the Secretary for Ireland, sent to him, and told him that he was wrong in agitating Ireland by letters and addresses, for that it was quite uncertain whether the Coercion Bill, to which he was so violently opposed, would be renewed or not; that the point had not been decided in Cabinet; and that neither he nor Lord Wellesley wished for the renewal.

Thus soothed, Mr. O'Connell calmed his agitation as to Ireland generally, and abstained from opposition as [illegible] finding, in a few [illegible] the Coercion Bill was [illegible] Littleton with something [illegible]

How far this charge [illegible] reader will himself judge, when [illegible] the 18th of April,—Mr. Littl[illegible] to Mr. O'Connell in the middle of [illegible] Wellesly wrote to Lord Melbourne [illegible] which he expressed his *most anxious desire* [illegible] renewal of the Bill. On the 4th of July [illegible] Grey stated in the House of Lords that he [illegible] nothing of the communication said to have [illegible] entered into between the Irish Secretary and the Irish Agitator, and that no change had taken place in his opinions or those of Lord Wellesley on the Coercion Bill.

Lord Grey having thus thrown Mr. Littleton overboard, Mr. Littleton resolved to lug somebody over with him; and it became known that Mr. Littleton did not of himself send for the Agitator, but at the advice of Althorp, who moreover told him to be careful not to commit himself.

These discoveries led to an open rupture in the Cabinet; and Lord Grey, with the high and honourable feelings which his bitterest political enemy must admit him to possess, resigned his office. Lord Althorp followed the example, and the King was graciously pleased, according to Lord Althorp's own words, to accept their resignations.

Subsequently an offer was made to the heads of the Conservative party to coalesce,—an offer which was rejected. The result has been an accommodation of differences, and the Ministry, deprived of its head, has recovered itself, with this most extraordinary peculiarity, that Lord Althorp, whose high mind and lofty spirit prompted him to resign because his noble friend and leader, Lord Grey, did so, has resumed his Chancellorship of the Exchequer, Lord Melbourne being called Premier, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse being appointed First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, vacant by the elevation of Lord Duncannon to the Secretaryship for the Home Department with the peerage.

Thus, Lord Grey, having pathetically quitted public affairs for ever, finds the scattered remnants of his Cabinet unite again in the most harmonious manner, with only one single change, caused by his own honourable secession. This, which to us and others who know scarcely anything of politics or the political world, seems very strange, has been rendered still more curious by the fact that Lord Grey has been offered a chance of returning to the Government as *Lord Privy Seal!* This offer, it is said, was made to Lord Grey without the knowledge of the nominal Premier, Lord Melbourne, and without any communication with Lord Carlisle, who actually held the Privy Seal at the time, but who has since resigned it.

There have been so many manœuvres performed during the course of the Coercion Bill, and all other measures in progress, that we have not space to trace them through all their intricacies.

It is necessary to notice these affairs, which have created a great sensation, but we offer no opinion, and, as we have already said, leave our readers to form their own.

The Honourable Richard Fitzgibbon has enjoyed, since his infancy, the office of Usher of the Irish Court of Chancery; the emoluments of which arise principally from a most oppressive and spoliating source,—namely, a poundage of 2½ per cent, on the money of the suitors paid out of Court. The business of the office is done by a clerk, at a salary of 120*l.* a year; and Mr. Fitzgibbon who resides in London except during a few months in summer, which he generally passes at Mountshannon, near Limerick, received last year the enormous of 7,094*l.*, as his share of the spoil!—*Morning Herald.*

The last twenty British Premiers—From the following table it appears, that the average duration of each Ministry for the last 80 years, 3 months, and 8 days, has been 4 years and 5 days. It is computed up to the 14th of July, 1834 (Lord Melbourne's then supposed appointment):—

Name.	Appointed.	Interval. Y.	M.	D.
Duke of Newcastle...	April 6, 1754	8	4	23
Earl of Bute.....	May 29, 1762	0	10	18
George Grenville (father to Lord Grenville)	April 16, 1763	2	2	26
Marquis of Buckingham.	July 12, 1765	1	0	21
Duke of Grafton.....	Aug. 2, 1766	3	5	26
Lord North (Earl of Guilford).....	Jan. 28, 1770	12	2	2
Marquis of Rockingham.	March 30, 1782	0	3	13
Earl Shelburn.....	July 13, 1782	0	8	23
Duke of Portland....	April 5, 1783	0	8	22
William Pitt	Dec. 27, 1783	17	2	18
H. Addington (Lord Sidmouth).....	March 17, 1801	3	1	25
William Pitt	May 12, 1804	1	7	27
Lord Grenville.....	Jan. 8, 1806	1	2	5
Duke of Portland....	March 13, 1807	3	3	10
Spencer Perceval ...	June 28, 1810	1	11	16
Earl of Liverpool ..	June 8, 1812	14	10	3
George Canning ..	April 11, 1827	0	3	30
Viscount Goderich (Earl of Ripon)....	Aug. 10, 1827	0	11	1
Duke of Wellington.	July 11, 1828	2	4	11
Earl Grey	Nov. 22, 1830	3	7	22
		80	3	8

Cotton Manufacture.—The Reports of the Factory Commissioners, just published, by order of the House of Commons, contain the following summary of persons employed in the Cotton Mills in England, in preparing, spinning, and weaving, including only such as work in mills moved by power. Number of persons above 18 years of age—males 60,393—females 56,774. Under 18 years of age—males 42,745—females 40,512. Persons whose age and sex are not stated in the returns, 3376. Total number, 212,800. Earnings for four weeks, ending May 4th, 1833, 444,484*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* Thus it will be seen that a total of 212,800 persons earn annually the enormous sum of 5,777,434*l.*

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